

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 17.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2567.

JAPANESE LANDING TO BESIEGE VLADIVOSTOK

PROSPECTUS OF BALTIC FLEET

Russians Burn a Village In China.

They Massacre All the Inhabitants, Including the Women.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

YINKOW, Feb. 26--The Japanese have landed at Possiet Bay to attack Vladivostok.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26.—Baltic squadron, eight battleships, five cruisers, two transports, thirty torpedo boats sail East June.

The above dispatch is given in the skeleton form in which it was received. The concluding three words may mean that the Baltic ships will sail in June for the Far East or that they are sailing now and expect to arrive in June. The former dispatch announcing that the Baltic fleet had entered the Kiel canal on its way to the Orient was denied two days thereafter.

IF A GREAT WAR COMES,

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Prime Minister Balfour has confirmed the statement that Great Britain has no intention, in the event of a continental war, to seize ports on the coast of Spain.

RUSSIANS MASSACRE CHINESE.

TIENTSIN, Feb. 26.—The Russians have burned a large Chinese village on the Sungari river and massacred the inhabitants, including women.

The Tsungari river is about 20 miles from Harbin, where Alexieff recently established himself.

COSSACKS GUARD RAILROAD.

PEKING, Feb. 26.—The Manchurian railway is guarded by Cossacks occupying towers built at intervals of a mile.

RUSSIA DOESN'T LIKE US.

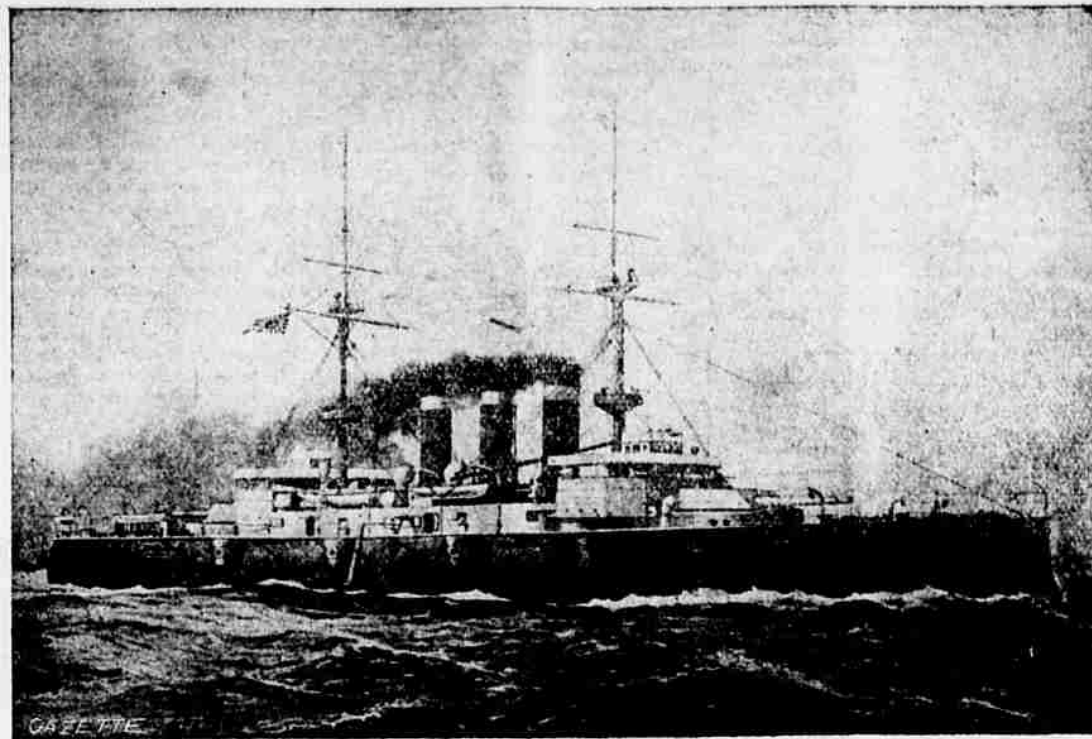
ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26.—Irritation at the United States is affecting the trade between the two countries. Commercial orders are being cancelled here.

SEIZES KOREA BEEF.

NAGASAKI, Feb. 26.—Six hundred and seventy tons of Russian beef in the cargo of the Korea have been seized.



CHINESE MILITARY PRISONERS IN KOREA, 1895.



JAPANESE FIRST CLASS BATTLESHIP HATSUSE.

STRENGTH OF WORLD'S NAVIES GIVEN IN OFFICIAL FIGURES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The fighting strength of the various navies of the world, together with details of the building programme of each for the coming year, has been compiled by Chairman Foss, of the House Naval Affairs Committee, and made an appendix to the report on the naval bill. In the relative order of warship strength is given in tonnage, as follows:

Countries	Present Tonnage.	Eventual Tonnage.
Great Britain.....	1,516,040	1,867,250
France.....	576,108	735,737
Russia.....	416,158	616,275
Germany.....	387,874	558,432
United States.....	294,405	505,619
Italy.....	258,838	329,277
Japan.....	243,586	253,681
Austria.....	93,913	149,833

Eventual tonnage includes completed vessels and those under construction or for which provision has been made.

CHINA UNLOADS RUSSIAN BEEF.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—The sailing of the Pacific Mail steamer China has been delayed until Saturday to allow the unloading of Russian beef which it is feared the Japanese would capture.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

PORT ARTHUR, Manchuria, Feb. 25.—The Japanese naval squadron again threatened Port Arthur but retired after a cannonade of short duration.

Two stranded ships were burned.

The torpedo-boats of the Japanese fleet were not injured.

TOKIO, Japan, Feb. 25.—The Russian cruiser Variag, which was sunk at Chemulpo on February 8th, has been examined by Japanese naval officers. It is possible the cruiser may be raised and put in the Japanese service. The most serious injury is above the water line.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 25.—Wheat touched \$1.09 on the Exchange today. The war in the Orient is aiding the bull movement.



TO FORTIFY PUNCHBOWL

Guns to Keep an Enemy's Ships at Respectful Distance From Honolulu.

Punchbowl may be created a live crater for war purposes in the Federal scheme of fortifying Honolulu against the possible attacks of enemies. A former consideration of Honolulu's peerless lookout mountain, about whose base some of the prettiest suburbs are clustered, for a formidable citadel resulted in abandonment of the idea as not of the best military science.

Now, it is authoritatively announced, the War Department is again taking up the question of establishing a powerful land battery upon Punchbowl. Col. J. C. McClellan, commandant of the Coast Artillery garrison at Camp McKinley, has approached the Territorial Government on the subject. The plan broached is to place heavy guns some distance back from the rim of the extinct crater—far enough back, it is suggested, to avoid damage to buildings in town from concussion when the guns are fired. No doubt the cannon could not be always kept mute in times of peace, as the gunners must have some practice and a range-finding field for the possible enemy be constructed.

The Territorial Government is consulted in the matter by courtesy, as the War Department wishes to ascertain how the citizens of Honolulu would regard the planting of heavy ordnance over their heads.

It is said that the guns would have a range out to sea over the city of 12,000 yards. As the effective range of a modern battleship's guns is 8000 yards, the theory is that the Punchbowl battery would be able to keep an enemy at a respectful distance. Though under the articles of war the fortifying of the city would invite its bombardment by an enemy, the argument is heard that if not fortified the city would be captured anyway.

On the part of the Government, it is suggested, the acquisition of Punchbowl for fortification purposes by the War Department might be accompanied with a restoration to the Territory of the drilled property as the greatly desired site of the projected new armory of the National Guard of Hawaii.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Senate has passed the legislative, judicial and executive appropriations.

The House Committee on Contested Elections has made a report in favor of seating Livernash, of California, whose seat was claimed by Kahn.

WARSHIPS LEAVING THE ISTHMUS.

PANAMA, Isthmus of Panama, Feb. 25.—The larger portion of the United States warships at the Isthmus have been recalled. The only vessels of the Pacific Squadron remaining will be the Marblehead, the Petrel, Wyoming and two torpedo-boats. Since the ratification of the Canal Treaty and the anticipated arrival of the Third Infantry, this force is considered sufficient to guard American interests.

The cruisers New York, Boston and the gunboat Bennington will go to Callao. Four hundred and fifty of the marines will be transferred to the new Naval Station at Guantanamo, Cuba. The Dixie will probably be sent to San Domingo.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 25.—C. E. Grunsky of San Francisco has accepted an appointment as Panama Commissioner.

WAR VESSELS TO THE PHILIPPINES.

PORT SAID, Suez, Feb. 25.—The United States cruiser Buffalo with a convoy of torpedo-boats left this port today. The vessels are bound to the Philippines.

PRESIDENT HARPER IS ILL.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 25.—President Harper of Chicago University has suffered a relapse following an operation for appendicitis. His condition is quite serious.

INDICTMENTS ON VOUCHERS

Meheula, Johnson and Kumalae Accused.

Indictments on account of fraudulent transactions indicated in vouchers of sessional expenses of the House of Representatives were returned by the grand jury before Judge W. T. Robinson, presiding at Circuit Court term, yesterday morning against Solomon Meheula, Enoch Johnson and Jonah Kumalae. Meheula and Johnson are separately indicted, and Johnson and Kumalae jointly indicted.

Meheula is indicted for gross cheat in having, while Clerk of the House of Representatives, drawn \$450 against the appropriation for sessional expenses to pay for thirty volumes of Hawaiian laws, under the false and fraudulent pretence that he had purchased the books for the House.

Johnson is also indicted for gross cheat on account of unlawfully, falsely, fraudulently, knowingly and designedly representing to the House committee on accounts that he had performed services for the House whereby the Territory became indebted to him in the sum of \$312.50. The false and fraudulent items, as specified by the grand jury, in Johnson's bill were \$80 for drawing the report of the committee on the Chinese funds, \$22.50 for typewriting the report, \$130 for services to the committee and \$80 for a legal opinion.

Johnson and Kumalae are jointly indicted for conspiracy in the first degree in combining together to defraud the Territory of \$312.50, being the same amount as that for which Johnson is charged with gross cheat in his individual indictment. Kumalae was chairman of the special committee on the Chinese fund.

There were two other indictments presented, making five altogether. They were ordered on the secret file until the accused persons should be arrested. Meheula and Johnson, however, soon after the court had declared a recess until 2 p. m., came to the precincts of the court and surrendered themselves.

Deputy Attorney General E. C. Peters suggested that both defendants might be allowed at large, pending further proceedings, on their own recognizances. Meheula, it was represented, was held under a bond of \$1000 under indictment in the Federal court for destroying House vouchers. Johnson, besides being a member of the bar, had property interests and debts owing to him in the Territory which, it was considered, formed sufficient security for his appearance whenever wanted. Judge Robinson accepted the reasons given and released the defendants on their own recognizances.

Jonah Kumalae did not appear with Meheula and Johnson, and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest. Early in the afternoon, however, he surrendered to the court. Judge Robinson fixed his bail at \$1000 and Kumalae went out with a policeman, returning before long with a bond in that amount on which Charles Notley was the surety.

Meheula, Johnson and Kumalae will be arraigned on their respective indictments at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

FINN'S TRIAL.

Joseph Finn's trial for assault with intent to commit murder began at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon before Judge Robinson. W. S. Fleming appeared for the Territory, and J. J. Dunne for the defendant. Before the empanelling of a jury had gone far, challenges for cause exhausted the regular panel. A special venire for twenty-five additional jurors was issued, returnable at 10 o'clock this morning.

The following eleven men were in the box when the court adjourned: E. R. Bivens, S. William Spencer, Wm. Dunbar, W. L. Fletcher, H. C. Brown, John C. Lane, Samuel Nowlin, J. C. Cohen, Jas. D. Dougherty, John Coffee and J. J. Egan.

THE SPECIAL VENIRE.

These twenty-five men are under summons to appear this morning: E. G. Carrera, E. O. K. East, David Palkap, Jos. K. Neola, Wm. Kaho, Jas. A. Lawelawe, Jas. Ricknell, Alex. C. Dowsett, Frank Carvillio, Guy Owens, Robt. W. Atkinson, Fred. Terrill, Wm. Keolu, Henry Fern, Sam. E. Pierce, Edw. C. Brown, John H. Naeve, Henry Gehring, Jas. Houghstaling, Jos. Nakama, Nobola, Edwin J. Stone, A. B. Arleight, James W. Bergstrom and S. W. Rose.

OTHER CRIMINAL CASES.

Man Chong's trial for the murder of Policeman Mahelona will follow the trial of Finn, but in any event not until next week.

A motion to set the trial of Edward M. Jones for murder will be heard by Judge Robinson at 2:30 this morning. The case against him is for the killing of his divorced wife, he having been acquitted last term of the murder of his mother-in-law.

SUPREME COURT SESSION.

A new session of the Supreme Court was opened yesterday morning. The courtroom looked like a new jurisdiction with its freshly tinted walls, doors and window casings shining in fresh paint, the floor covered with brown linoleum and the bench front clad in renewed green drapery.

The Attorney General's motion to dismiss Geo. A. Davis's petition for rehearing of his disbarment case was set for argument on Thursday.

Frank Godfrey, trustee, vs. John Kidwell was argued and submitted.

PAUOA WATER CASE.

Tax Assessor Pratt's appeal from the Tax Appeal Court's disallowance of assessment of C. W. Booth was argued and submitted. Arthur A. Wilder for

the assessor laid great stress on the effort of Mr. Booth to sell the Pauoa water right to the Government through the Legislature for \$150,000, saying it was strange if property on which the owner placed such a value should not be liable to taxation. That it had some considerable value was shown by the fact that by only one vote did the Senate sustain Governor Dole's veto of the bill.

"It was a narrow escape," J. A. Macgovern for the taxpayer remarked.

"A narrow escape for the Government, I will admit," Mr. Wilder replied but went on to argue that it was the water and not land which Mr. Booth tried to sell to the Government. He said that all of the two lands deriving water from the Pauoa source in question were returned for taxes at an aggregate of less than \$20,000. This fact did not sustain the theory that the water was already taxed with the lands receiving it, taken in connection with Booth's own estimate of the value of the water alone for purpose of sale to the Government.

MATTER OF TIME.

A novel question has been raised in the case of Washington Mercantile Co. Ltd., vs. William A. Hall. It has to do with the early hours for which Judge De Bolt is noted. The case was on the calendar for the January term under defendant's appeal from the District Court. An order made the middle of December designated Judge Robinson as the presiding Judge of the January term. Judge Robinson gave notice that he would open the term at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, January 4.

At 9 o'clock that morning, C. W. Ashford for defendant says in a bill of exceptions, "before said January term had been opened or proclaimed or declared to be open" for the dispatch of business" by Judge Robinson as presiding at the term, Judge De Bolt in his own courtroom undertook to dispatch business pending at the term. The case in question was on the jury waived calendar and when it was reached on call of the calendar, neither of the parties nor any attorney representing either of them was present in court, and thereupon Judge De Bolt made an order dismissing the appeal of defendant. Thereafter the Judge denied a motion to reinstate the cause on the calendar.

It is contended that Judge De Bolt erred both in dismissing a term case before term had opened and in refusing to reinstate it when requested. The bill of exceptions has been allowed by Judge De Bolt, so that the questions now go up to the Supreme Court.

COURT NOTES.

Wilder's Steamship Co. vs. W. H. Pain is still on before Judge Gear. All jury-waived cases on Judge De Bolt's calendar were continued yesterday, owing to counsel being elsewhere engaged. Jurors of Judge De Bolt's panel are excused until Monday next.

A remittitur of the case of Henry J. Lyman vs. Frank L. Winter, with A. E. Sutton & Co., garnishees, from the Supreme Court to the District Court of South Hilo has been filed.

Record of judgment for plaintiff in a suit of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., vs. H. L. Holstein in the District Court of North Kona, for \$110, has been filed, along with return of unsatisfied execution, in the Supreme Court.

In the injunction suit of Excelsior Lodge, I. O. O. F. vs. Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., it is stipulated that complainant may have until and including March 12 to file its brief on demurrer.

BUILDERS' STANDING COMMITTEES

The following standing committees of the Board of Directors of the Builders and Traders' Exchange have been appointed by President J. H. Craig:

Membership—G. F. Bush, John Emmeluth, Stanley Stephenson, A. F. Clark, John Oudekirk.

Rooms—John Emmeluth, L. E. Pinkham, Jas. Nott, Jr., John Oudekirk, A. F. Clark.

Arbitration—A. F. Clark, G. F. Bush, S. Stephenson, Marston Campbell, W. E. Rowell.

Finance—L. E. Pinkham, Marston Campbell, W. E. Rowell, J. F. Bowler, John Emmeluth.

Legislation—L. E. Pinkham, G. F. Bush, Marston Campbell, Jas. Nott, Jr., John Emmeluth.

HOW TO VISIT THE VOLCANO

R. H. Trent, general agent, has just had published for general distribution a handy pamphlet on "How to Visit Kilauea and the Coast."

The booklet contains much information of value describing not only the best method of seeing Hawaii's greatest natural wonder but also the cost and side attractions. Seven different trips are laid out with a schedule of steamer sailings. The beauties of the sulphur banks, fern forests, koa forest, tree mounds and six craters are set forth in attractive language and catchy inducements are set out to entice the visitor, as well as the man who lives in Hawaii all the year round.

STIFF GALES AT ELEELE

While the Mikahala was discharging at Eleele last Thursday a squall came up suddenly, and for half an hour a veritable hurricane blew. Captain Gregory weighed anchor and steamed for the open sea, not waiting for two of the steamer's boats which had gone ashore with freight.

During this half hour the captain of the Henry Villard paid out 140 fathoms of chain, the anchor luckily holding. Both Captain Gregory and the captain of the Villard say that they never experienced such a terrific blow in such a short space of time.

TEST CASE NEXT THING

Governor Carter Does Not Accept Personal Responsibility.

"There is nothing new so far as the Governor is concerned. Nothing has been put up to the Governor yet for solving the financial problem. It has been arranged, however, to bring a test case."

Such is the brief statement given out for publication yesterday evening by Secretary Atkinson, on behalf of Governor Carter, to an Advertiser reporter who had waited for more than an hour to obtain the results of a conference on the financial situation held by the Governor with the heads of departments.

The conference was in session about two hours. Half an hour before it closed, Deputy Attorney General Peters withdrew from it to his office. A little later Auditor Fisher left the executive chamber. Treasurer Kepoiki was the last to leave, which he did about five o'clock.

Naval Honors for a Brave Sailor.

Naval honors were accorded the late Chief Machinist George Cliff, U. S. N., at the funeral which took place yesterday afternoon. Both aboard the U. S. S. Iroquois and at the navy plot at the cemetery every honor which his late comrades could bestow over his ashes was given.

The funeral services aboard the station ship, of which the deceased had been chief engineer, the procession and the last sad rites at the grave, were impressive. Many floral tributes from the deceased's officers, comrades, friends and the officers and men of the Italian cruiser Puglia, were grouped about the small casket in which reposed the cremated remains.

The casket rested upon a bier covered with blue navy cloth. Flanking it on one side was a magnificent floral tablet of white and red flowers, the name of the deceased worked in red flowers.

This was the tribute of the warrant officers and men of the Iroquois. On the other side was a handsome wreath of roses and mums, brought to the tug by the warrant officers and a detachment of seamen from the Italian cruiser Puglia. Flowers from Captain Rodman of the Iroquois and other friends were heaped about the casket.

A detachment of men from the Iroquois and from the Puglia were drawn up on one side of the after-deck, and opposite them were Medical Inspector W. E. Taylor (retired) and Captain Rodman, in full dress uniform, and Mrs. Taylor. Rev. Alexander D. Mackintosh of the Episcopal Church, in his official robes, read the service, during which a detachment of marines, with the colors, stood at attention on the deck. The services over the casket were carried to a carriage and given there into the keeping of Dr. A. H. Reitz, U. S. N., the flowers being handed about it.

At the head of the procession was the Hawaiian Government band, whose services had been kindly offered by Captain Berger, with a company of marines under arms immediately following. Then came a carriage containing Rev. Alex. Mackintosh and Captain Rodman. Following was the carriage containing the casket, surrounded by the warrant officers of the Naval Station and the Iroquois, who acted as pallbearers. They were Chief Yeoman Thos. Dunn, Chief Yeoman Robert White, Chief Machinist E. F. Ingram, First Class Machinist C. G. Wheeler, Water Tender T. Moynihan and Boat-swin's Mate John Olsen. Behind came a detachment of Iroquois sailors on foot, commanded by Chief Quartermaster John Nestrum, and the carriage of Medical Director W. E. Taylor.

The warrant officers and detachment of sailors from the Puglia marched behind and were followed by several carriages with friends of the deceased.

At the grave the Episcopal service was read, and three volleys were fired by the marines. When the last shot was fired taps were sounded by the marine bugler, and the sailor was left to his long rest.

The band played several selections at the cemetery, the two women vocalists singing "Aloha Oe" and "Sweet By and By."

OAHU TRAINS MOVE CAUTIOUSLY

Although trains are now running from end to end on the Oahu Railway, the speed is greatly reduced owing to the track not yet being in perfect condition. The first train from Honolulu to Kahuku since the storm unfitted the track for use, went over the line on Tuesday, leaving here at 9:15 and arriving at Waiwala about 2:30 p. m.

The train which left Waiwala yesterday morning at 6 a. m. en route to Honolulu, did not reach the city until 11:30 a. m. Deputy Sheriff Andrew Cox, who was a passenger on the train, states that the passage was very slow, especially near Mokuia and Makaha, the train merely crawling along.

Superintendent Dennison is working hard to repair the railroad and the weak places are being tamped and strengthened. In a few days the trains will be running at their normal speed.

TO FIGHT THE TRUST

McCandless Wants Refinery Owned Here.

"I cannot see why the sugar agents here do not get together and protest against the treatment they are receiving at the hands of the sugar trust—or why they don't refine their own sugar," said Senator L. L. McCandless yesterday. "If they don't it won't be long before the main industry of the islands is wiped out."

"We were examining the statistics on sugar production and sugar consumption in the United States the other day. Now Louisiana last year produced 300,000 long tons of raw sugar, Porto Rico, 85,000 tons; the Philippines, 90,000 tons; Hawaii, 375,000 long tons, and the United States proper were produced 195,000 tons of beet sugar, making a total production in the United States and her Territories of 1,045,000 tons. Hawaii therefore shipped thirty-five per cent of all the sugar produced in the United States. During the same time also the people of America consumed 2,566,188 tons, so that Hawaii grows one-sixth of all the sugar used in the United States. And here is Hawaii selling her product to the sugar trust at three-eighths and one-eighth per cent off the market price at San Francisco and New York respectively. Not only that, when sugar is quoted on the continent, at 3.56 for instance, in some way the New York quotation made by the trust is about 3.46 and Hawaii not only gets her one-eighth of one per cent less than the market price but also the half a cent per pound less which marks the difference between the actual value of sugar and the valuation placed upon it by the trust."

"Now I don't believe in accepting the dictation of the trust any longer. Why should we sell our sugar to the trust at one-eighth per cent less than the New York market or three-eighths less than the San Francisco price. I believe that the planters here can put on the market refined sugar at the prices that raw sugar is now selling for in New York, with the rebate allowed to the trust, by building a refinery in New York or Philadelphia."

"The people here should get together. Think of a community like Hawaii, which produces thirty-five per cent of the raw sugar of the United States and one-sixth of the sugar consumed in the United States, allowing itself to be dictated to by the sugar trust and told what we should do with our own sugar. If it keeps on the planters here will eventually be forced out of business."

"Some people say that the trust will fight us. Suppose it does. We have one-sixth of the sugar and refine it ourselves, while the trust has five-sixths and for every dollar we lose the trust will lose five. Spreckels defeated the trust and compelled it to come to his terms, and he had only thirteen millions behind him. What is to prevent us from going in and building a refinery and marketing our own sugar. I know it will take money, about thirty millions to handle our crop every year. But we have the property here on which to borrow money and I am willing that my interest shall be hypothecated to get the funds needed to fight for our rights. There are twenty million dollars worth of property on Oahu alone and it ought not to be difficult to raise money sufficient to build a refinery. Most of the plantations have a two years' contract with the trust, but it will take that length of time to build a refinery and get ready to market the refined product. It would be a good thing if a refinery could be erected in the islands somewhere but this is not feasible because of the damage to refined sugar in shipping by sea. And a plant in New York or Philadelphia would be in the center of the eastern market."

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ANOTHER KAUAI POWDER EXPLOSION

Rumor of another giant powder outrage on Kauai reached here yesterday on the steamer Mikahala. The report comes from Koloa, and is to the effect that some one placed giant powder under a house occupied by Japanese at Waimae, while the occupants were asleep. This was on Monday night. The giant powder was exploded but it is believed the inmates escaped without injury. It is reported that the Waimae police at once went out to make an investigation.

The rumored attempt suggests a repetition of the tragedy in which young Glennan lost his life a short time ago.

"They say that the barones over there has a post." "Oh, no, I assure you. It's a 'present'!"—Filigende Blaetter.

A child thrust: "You never saw my hands as dirty as that," said a mother reproachfully, to her little eight-year-old girl. "Cause I never saw you when you were a little girl," was the prompt answer.—Glasgow Evening Times.

A RUSSIAN VICTORY

Police Officer Ka-ne Receives a Light Sentence.

Police Officer Alfred Ka-ne was found guilty in the police court yesterday of trespassing upon the premises of two Russians named Stanislaus, and sentenced by Judge Lindsay to one month's imprisonment. An appeal was taken.

The Stanislaus brothers were represented by Attorney W. A. Kinney, and the Russian Consul, H. A. Isenberg, watched the case throughout. Attorney S. F. Chillingworth defended the officer.

Behind the conviction of Ka-ne there looms up a peculiar state of affairs, involving a police court lawyer through an alleged juggling of money which belonged to the Russians.

The story of the two Russians told on the witness stand yesterday was to the effect that they were arrested on the afternoon of February 10, at the corner of Punchbowl and Emma streets, where they have their residence in a two-story building. They were arrested for allegedly assaulting a Portuguese boy. The testimony brought out the fact that Ka-ne, among other officers, went to the scene in the patrol wagon. The men were brought to the police station, and it was late at night before they were released on bail, in the sum of \$100 each. Their testimony was to the effect that about 3 a. m. on the morning of February 11, they were awakened by some one entering the room. The electric light was switched on by the intruder, whom both the brothers state positively was Officer Ka-ne, who had crawled through a window and was attired only in his undershirt and trousers. Upon seeing the brothers in the room, and upon their demanding to know why he entered in such an uncere-monious manner, Ka-ne is said to have apologized and said: "I didn't think you were here." They asked why he was in their room, and he is said to have replied: "Oh, I'm just looking out for the place."

The brothers stated that the whole proceeding seemed queer. The officer is alleged to have implored them not to say anything about any money being lost, or that he had been in the room, and said he would get them a lawyer. The next morning he accompanied them to the police station and introduced them to Attorney Strauss, who was to defend them for \$25. They stated that upon being convicted of assault upon the Portuguese, Attorney Strauss collected their bail money amounting to \$200, and returned only \$100 to them. They had already given him \$10 in cash.

Officer Ka-ne denied having made any agreement with the Russians, regarding an attorney, but admitted that he had served subpoenas upon them in the day time, going to their rooms where he had several drinks. In the afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock he met them on the street when they threatened him about their case. He said he had no other conversation with them.

The Russians stated also that when they were arrested, their door had been left open. There were about \$200 in the room, and they claim that during their enforced absence at the station, this money was stolen.

Judge Lindsay found the defendant guilty of the charges. He said he was sorry, and it was not a pleasant task for him to sentence a police officer. He said, however, that he did not believe Ka-ne had put up a satisfactory defense.

The Territorial Grand Jury is said to be investigating certain features of the Ka-ne case.

Laborers for Hawaii.

Owing to the withdrawal of the T. K. K. steamers from their usual services, and to the consequent reduction in the number of the steamers running to Hawaii, the Japanese emigration agents have applied to the Government for a corresponding increase of the maximum number per steamer of emigrants for Hawaii, but in vain. The maximum number has been fixed at 240 men and 80 women since January 1st.—Hawaii Shippo.

The Word Tillman Wanted.

Senator Tillman was talking and he referred to Senator Hale of Maine, who had had a controversy with him. "I am free to admit," said Tillman, "that the senator from Maine is a great constitutional—constitutional—constitutional—" "Adviser," whispered a dozen senators, thinking to help Tillman out in his gropings for a word. Senator Tillman listened, and then showed his utter contempt for his prompters by shouting, "Constitutional headlight!"

An Ancient Kahili.

"Pete" McDonald is the proud possessor of an ancient kahili that was lately discovered in one of the many isolated caves on the Kona coast of Hawaii near Napoosoo. The kahili is in a fair state of preservation and is considered to be a very rare relic of ancient Hawaii. Mr. McDonald will probably present his treasure to the Bishop Museum.—Independent.

ECONOMY is the surest road to wealth but there is nothing gained by neglecting a cough or cold. Buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and cure it before pneumonia develops. It will be economy in the end. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

CONTEMPT CASE ENDS

Geo. Davis Desired Only to Save the Court's Feeling.

Judge Dole, in the Federal court yesterday morning, dismissed the motion of George A. Davis to cite Walter G. Smith, editor of the Advertiser, for contempt of court in alleged comment upon the Davis disbarment case. An oral decision was given, the court declining jurisdiction.

Mr. Davis remarked that he did not make the motion because he wanted Mr. Smith punished, but because he thought the court might wish to punish him.

Hayata and Nakatoshi Nakamura, pleading guilty to indictments for conspiracy to defeat laws, were sentenced each to imprisonment for six months. Abe, arrested for the same offense, was released under the regular bond of \$1000.

Manuel Almeida, Jos. F. Costa, Antonio Barao, Antonio Oliveira, Manuel Martins and Jos. de Mello were transformed from subjects of Portugal to citizens of the United States.

The court adjourned until 10 o'clock Friday morning.

SCHOOL STUDIES.

The Child Can't Pick Wisely for Himself.

Kamehameha Schools.

Honolulu, Hawaii, Feb. 23d, 1904.

Editor Advertiser: Mr. Griffiths' paper, which appeared last Saturday, has a lot of good materials in it. As it was being read to me, several things that have been in mind at various times, were recalled. And I wish to present them here.

Language, Arithmetic and Geography are the popular subjects. Mr. Griffiths tells us that considerable of his material came from these schools. As I have been for years working along industrial lines here, and am now working out a course in nature study, this is interesting information. And it is something of a disappointment as well. I very naturally ask why these three subjects should be more popular than Manual Training or Nature Study. Naturally, also, I am not willing to admit that Arithmetic, Language and Geography are presented in a more attractive way than the Manual Training and Nature Study; and so I prefer to find other reasons, and throw the blame on something else.

I will say then, that Languages, etc., are more popular than Manual Training and Nature Study, because:

First, Most of mankind have had enough of drudgery, and want something better. What men want is a competency early in life; and they will take the road that, to them, seems to lead most directly to it. They forget, or do not know, that men who make the fortunes are the hardest worked men in the world; and that most of them struggle long before they succeed. They do not know, or they forget, that few men have sufficient strength of mind or body to endure the struggle till success comes.

Second, Most of mankind are physically lazy and want something easy to do, if they do anything. Language and Arithmetic can be studied at ease, and, later, applied from a chair.

Third, The old time idea of a gentleman has not passed away. These studies can be pursued with clean hands and clean clothing.

Fourth, Office work has been better paid for than manual work. But this condition is passing away, and pupils should have their attention called to this fact, and to the newer conditions. In many places office men get less than skilled mechanics, and employment in offices is not so easily obtained, as in the trades. It is only the exceptional office man that is sure of his place and receives a good salary. And these newer conditions will soon be true in Honolulu, at least so far as office work is concerned. In future, the large salaries will be paid more and more to men trained in laboratory work, in engineering, in agriculture, in mining, in transportation; and the next salaries will be paid to the men who can best assist in these lines.

Fifth, The old systems of success are still more talked of in the home and on the street than the new systems. But in the homes of the future, the point of view will be different and the home influence will be for other training. Evidently, parents or teachers still tell children they may become "President" if they try hard. Isn't it time to drop that old myth, and tell the children instead, they may become good mechanics or raise good potatoes, if they try hard enough.

Other reasons may occur to other teachers. But these seem enough, and good enough to take the burden of failure off the teachers of Manual Training and of Nature Study, and place it where it belongs—on poor human nature and the older system of training. Now let me suggest what we learn from Mr. Griffiths' study.

We learn, principally, that children don't know very much anyway, as to what is best for them. Even we of more years and larger experience may not know as much about it as we should. But we know more about it than the children do. And this will be true for some time to come. Our duty is to make out the best course of study our experience can devise, to meet the new conditions, and then hold the children to that course.

The best things we have in life, have been forced upon us by men wiser than we are.

U. THOMPSON.

WILL OF H. WATERHOUSE

Estate of Quarter Million Value Divided.

Owing to news of his brother's death received by Justice Galbraith, the Supreme Court adjourned yesterday without doing any business.

The Supreme Court made the record of disposing of eight cases, all but the decisions, on the calendar for the first day of its session. Besides those previously reported the following cases were covered: Appeal on taxes of Hawaiian Tramways Co., submitted on briefs; tax cases of John Ii Estate, Bishop Estate and Mary Richards, argued and submitted; Kimura's exception to conviction for murder, submitted on briefs.

At 9:30 this morning the Supreme Court will hear the Attorney General's motion to strike from the files the petition of George A. Davis for rehearing of his disbarment case.

THE FINN TRIAL.

There was not great difficulty in obtaining a jury for the trial of Joseph Finn for assault with intent to commit murder, in the shooting of Hugh Rooney, after Judge Robinson's court opened yesterday morning. Following are the names of the twelve men:

E. R. Bivens, S. Wm. Spencer, W. L. Fletcher, John C. Lane, Samuel Nowlein, William Dunbar, John Coffee, John J. Egan, Clarence H. Cooke, Alex. C. Dowsett, James A. Lawelaw and James W. Bergstrom.

Before the noon recess the following witnesses had been called and all but the last named examined: S. J. Rooney, Frank Lillis, A. P. Rodrigues, Ernest Heine, Wm. B. Harrub and Charles E. W. Dunwell.

In the afternoon Herbert Harrub, M. F. Cropley, Hugh Walter Rooney, George Macauley and Deputy Sheriff C. F. Chillingworth were called. Mr. Fleming for the Territory stated that possibly he would have one more witness to call.

There was nothing elicited which had not been well covered in the Advertiser's report of the shooting the morning after it happened.

THE VOUCHER CASES.

Solomon Meheula, Enoch Johnson and Jonah Kumalae were arraigned before Judge Robinson yesterday morning on their respective indictments in connection with the sessional expenses of the House of Representatives. C. W. Ashford appeared for all three defendants and obtained permission for them to reserve their pleas until Monday next.

WATERHOUSE'S WILL.

Henry Waterhouse's will was filed for probate by his son Albert Waterhouse yesterday. The character and value of the estate left by deceased are thus stated in the petition:

"Real property situate in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, and elsewhere, the probable value whereof is about eighty thousand dollars (\$80,000).

"Personal property, consisting of stocks, bonds, notes, live stock, life insurance, horses, carriages, furniture, situate in said Honolulu and elsewhere, of the probable value of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars (\$160,000).

"That in addition to the aforesaid property the said Henry Waterhouse, deceased, left certain real property in Cedar Rapids, State of Iowa, the value whereof is unknown to your petitioner."

From the foregoing it will be seen the estate is worth about a quarter of a million dollars.

The will was executed on March 24, 1903, in presence of Percy M. Pond and Antonio Q. Marcellino, and a codicil thereto on April 13, 1903, in presence of Edwin Benner and Antonio Q. Marcellino. By the will the testator bequeaths to his wife, Ida Whan Waterhouse, all his personal property consisting of furniture, horses and carriages at the homestead, Nuuanu street; also for her life the said homestead known as the Diamond homestead and purchased by him from his daughter Mary Stangenwald Corbett, and at his wife's death one-third of said property, each, to his daughters Eleanor Waterhouse Wood and Mary Stangenwald Corbett and son Albert Waterhouse. All the residue of his estate, real or mixed, he leaves to his wife and three children already named, one-fourth part each.

His son Albert Waterhouse and his brother William Waterhouse (of Pasadena, California) are nominated to be the executors of his will, the testator stipulating "that they shall not be required to give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties as such executors."

By the codicil Mr. Waterhouse bequeaths all of his stock held at death in Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, Limited, to his son Albert.

DIVORCE.

Judge De Bolt granted a divorce to Kelelia Hook Sang against Hook Sang on the ground of non-support, ordering the libellee to pay all costs to date and libellant's counsel fee of \$50. F. Andrade appeared for libellant. There was no appearance of or for libellee.

Judge Robinson ordered Harry W. Flint to pay Nina I. Flint, pending her divorce suit, \$25 alimony on or before the 15th of each month, also \$50 at-

torney's fee and \$22 suit money sixty days from January 25.

COURT NOTES.

Kailua by her attorney, J. P. Ball, has entered an appeal from Judge Robinson's decree sustaining the demurrers to her complaint against the executors, heirs and assigns of the late James Campbell.

Yim Yan Kong, administrator, files an inventory of the estate of Ah Kana alias Ah Kun, showing it to consist of a claim of \$190 for wages against the estate of the late William Luther Wilcox.

Judge Gear still had Wilder's Steamship Co. vs. W. H. Pain, on trial by jury, before him yesterday. It started last Thursday.

Defendants in the case of Maria Rawlinhos vs. Antone M. Silva and J. D. Marques have appealed to the Circuit Court from District Magistrate Dickey's judgment in favor of plaintiff for \$61.15 with summary possession of certain premises.

S. M. Ballou, in his injunction suit against Mutual Telephone Co., has filed a replication to the answer of defendant.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

"Patronize Home Industry," is the slogan of the Builders and Traders' Exchange, which will be made the basis of a conference to be held shortly between the Governor and representatives of the Exchange. Recent bids for materials for public works, in which mainland firms have competed with local business houses, have aroused the Exchange members to action, and they will endeavor to have the government advise the departments to give the local firms the advantage of the bidding.

The Exchange feels keenly on the question of the taxpayers' money going to non-residents, supply houses and contractors who do not contribute to the support of the country. There is a growing sentiment among the Exchange members, as well as business men and taxpayers in general, that every dollar of the expended government revenues, which can possibly be kept in the islands, should have that method of disposal. It is pointed out that the present condition of business demands this course be followed.

There are merchants here with heavy stocks sufficient to supply the needs of the community, including government wants, and there are contractors with extensive and expensive operating plants, such as the Honolulu Iron Works and Catton & Neill. These concerns must make a living and get interest on their invested capital. The withdrawal of possible contracts from local bidders, under conditions by which an outsider can bid, is looked upon as a direct monetary loss to the community and to the firms it should support.

The Exchange recently passed a resolution that it is the sense of the organization representing the material supply houses and contractors of Honolulu that tenders on Territorial government work for the Island of Oahu, should be called not longer than ten days prior to opening the same and not longer than twenty days on work for the other islands.

TEACHERS ARE COMING HERE

R. H. Trent has received word that a party of Massachusetts teachers contemplates a tour of Hawaii during the summer vacation months. George H. Barton of Cambridge, Mass., who visited the islands some time ago, proposes to bring the party of pedagogues to see the sights and enjoy the climate as he enjoyed it. The party contemplates a visit to the Volcano during its stay. Barton wants to make the trip overland from Kawaihae to Hilo but this will hardly be possible with a party of ladies.

Mr. Trent is arranging for a tour of Kauai by a party of Honolulu teachers during the summer.

Police News.

In the case of Felipe, a Porto Rican woman, against Police Officer Halola, charged by the former with having treated her roughly while placing her under arrest, Judge Lindsay reprimanded the officer and told him of the necessity of making arrests without undue force.

Police Officer Apana, charged with assault and battery upon A. P. Rodrigues, went free, as the matter had been settled out of court. The men quarreled over a woman. Lee Kwai, who was mixed up in the affair, had his case nolle prossed.

Manuel Grace was fined \$10 for driving over a Japanese child several weeks ago. The child was not seriously injured.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM is one of the best and most effective liniments on the market for the cure of sprains, bruises and rheumatic pains. This is the universal verdict of all who have tried it. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT OF HAWAII

FROM STORE LIFE.

Before the first day of the year 1903, we were wont to look upon the Hawaiian Islands as our far-off possessions, distant nearly a week's voyage from even our farthest Western shores. But now there is a little cable strand that connects the Paradise of the Pacific with our Golden Gate, and messages flash to and fro in a manner to make it hard to realize the distance that separates them.

Every American is more or less interested in the Hawaiian Islands now that they are a territorial part of the United States. Long before the "Fortyniners" trekked across the continent in their hunt for California gold, the lofty Mauna Loa, with its fiery craters, looked down upon a little empire scattered at its foot. The natives at that time trafficked chiefly in sandalwood, dealing only with China. As early as 1815, however, the Astors established a branch house on the islands and were soon followed by others. It was at this time that the American whaling industry assumed enormous proportions and the islands became a recruiting, refitting and transshipping center with the resultant increase in commerce and trade.

As the business houses had to supply everything to the whalers, it was necessary to carry large and varied stocks, which made them take on a character that has been retained to this very day.

Those of us whose knowledge of the Hawaiian Islands is confined to printed or spoken words have visions of a land of perpetual balmy spring, of flowers and tropical plants, of ease and luxury. But there is more than that to our Pacific possessions. In the past few years the business enterprises of Honolulu and other important cities, with their outlying sugar plantations, have assumed proportions so enormous that the statistics are startling. The import trade that amounted to but \$13,000 in 1840, now annually reaches a total of some \$15,000,000. The Custom House collections alone reaching above the million dollar mark.

Sixty years ago the foreign population numbered but 600, with five wholesale and twenty retail shops. Now, of the 150,000 people in the territory, there are less than two-thirds native Hawaiians.

The first great trade impetus that the islands received was the reciprocity treaty with the United States in 1876, granting free entrance to Hawaiian sugar. American protection and capital developed the industry so that now there are fifty-seven plantations with a capital approximating \$100,000,000, employing alone an army of 42,200 men.

The trade conditions of Honolulu and the other important cities on the islands are, perhaps, not paralleled elsewhere on the globe. Their unique isolation make Hawaii a necessary port for practically every Pacific steamer. The cosmopolitan tone of the population largely accounts for the various business methods in vogue.

The wholesale houses of Honolulu number, perhaps, a dozen, and the range of stocks is truly remarkable. A man, to be a successful salesman in Hawaii, must know all about his business. He need not speak an alien tongue,

because for many years the English language has been the official means of communication. The children of all creases of parents learn both to speak and read our language.

There are in the territory of Hawaii more than 2,600 places of business, ranging from the great importing wholesale houses, down to the cigar or soda-water shop. The storekeepers are Americans, Germans, Austrians, Portuguese, Porto Ricans, Chinese and Japanese. This will give an idea of the vast variety of people with whom a business man must come in contact.

Our American department stores have been closely modeled after in the progressive establishments of Honolulu. Perhaps we would be surprised to know of the great variety of merchandise that a good-sized establishment is supposed to supply. A casual glance over the price book of a traveling salesman recently developed the following, showing the wide range of commodities for which he was ready to take orders:

Armlets, axe handles, axle grease, axes, alcohol, accordions, absinthe, blankets, buttons, buttonhole bouquets, brooms and brushes, Angostura Bitters, galvanized buckets, bed spreads, braid, blacking, baby carriages, books, buckles, brandy, beads, beads, boots, bibs, bits (horses'), balls, belts, bags (traveling), balloons, clocks, cotton, candles, clothespins, clocks, cologne, corkscrews, campor, chalk, charcoal, crochet hooks, chimneys, cigarettes, can openers, combs, candies, coffin furniture, cigars, coat hangers, champagne, cinches, collars and cuffs, capsules, crockery, etc.

The retail shops show closer divisions, the dry goods, grocery and hardware stores being usually distinct establishments. It is true, however, that even in dry goods, for instance, the salesman must be able to put before his customer the products of American and European mills with a degree of knowledge of comparative values, while in groceries he must be well up on the brands of the whole world to hope to successfully hold his trade. Perhaps in many parts of the United States the names of many of our actual necessities are practically unknown.

The range of trade is just as varied. In the city of Honolulu, with its more than 40,000 population, one not only caters to the cosmopolitan population of the country, but must as well be ready to meet the travelers under the flags of all nations. Nor is it only the tourist trade that comes here; in this harbor meet the general ships of the merchant marine of every flag that floats. As a result, one must be able to successfully deal with these probable purchasers.

The Hawaiian Islands have yet to see their greatest development. With the completion of that great Isthmian waterway that is to unite the two oceans, these islands will enter upon an era of prosperity which will undoubtedly outlive any that has gone before.

The unequalled climatic advantages, coupled with improved shipping facilities, are bound to further develop the sugar industry which today reaches an annual export volume of 400,000 tons. And with the growth of this great industry, the other many and varied business interests of our newly acquired territory in the Pacific will undoubtedly keep pace.

WHAT THE WEEK PRODUCED ON THE GARDEN ISLAND

Following are news notes from the current issue of The Garden Island:

Mr. and Mrs. Isenberg returned from Honolulu.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hjorth of Hanalei celebrated their second wedding anniversary by a merry gathering of friends at their cozy home on Saturday evening, February 13th.

It is several years since Kauai has seen such a rainy season, such lovely slushy roads and one had quite forgotten that the Garden Island still lies within the tropics.

The ground is getting prepared for the erection of the monument for the late Paul Isenberg.

Count and Countess Bonzi (nee Spalding) have returned to Kealia and taken up their abode there. A bright outlook for Kealia social atmosphere!

Mr. Coney returned from Honolulu Wednesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Sturdevant and daughter from Honolulu stayed a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Broadbent of Grove Farm. Mr. Sturdevant travels in the interest of Theo. H. Davies & Co.

The Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Lydgate gave a Sunday school picnic on Friday afternoon, Feb. 12th, on the beautiful church grounds of Lihue church. The inclemency of the weather having prevented it on Thursday afternoon, the picnic was all the more enjoyed by everybody present on the following fine day.

A violent rainstorm burst over poor soaked Kauai again on Thursday afternoon. The force of the wind broke off the tops of telephone posts and so interrupted communications, and did a lot more damage to people, animals and plants.

Mr. Herman Wolters of Hanalei celebrated his birthday and also wedding anniversary by a delightful party at his house Saturday night, Feb. 13th. After a most elegant dinner, duplicate whist was played for the rest of the evening. The guests were Messrs. Alexander, Bergau, Mahn, Rice, Wilkinson, Willard and Wishard.

Dr. Derby came to Lihue last Wednesday and will be found at the hotel. He promises to visit the south side of Kauai before returning to the capital.

Mr. C. P. Morse, of the Hawaiian-

American Steamship Co., made a short visit here and left on the Mikahala.

The community will be sorry to learn that our well-known attorney, Mr. M. F. Prosser, will shortly leave Kauai, where he has been a notable resident for years. At the same time we are sure that all will congratulate him on having been professionally advanced to the office of Second Assistant Attorney General. He no doubt has been reluctant to leave our cozy island, and we understand that he has been called to the capital twice before and has twice refused.

KILAUEA NOTES.

Mr. W. E. H. Deverill has gone to Honolulu for medical treatment. His son, Edward Deverill, takes charge of his business.

The ninety-fifth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was appropriately observed on Friday at Kilauea school.

Pedro, like the storm, struck Kilauea late, but is carrying every thing before it.

Mr. Paul Jarrett, formerly of Hawaii, now manager of Ulupalakua Ranch, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Moore.

The contract has been given out for the Kilauea steel bridge for \$6750 and it is now under construction, but the balance of the \$10,000 appropriation has been so that it is unavailable for approaches to the bridge.

Late arrivals are Mr. West and Mr. Gillespie, both taking positions with the Kilauea Sugar Plantation Company.

ELEELE NOTES.

The dance in honor of Miss Donald was successfully carried out on Saturday evening, the 13th. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Lennox, Mr. and Mrs. Kruse, Mr. and Mrs. Silva, Mrs. Cooke, Misses Bickford, Mahlum and Potts, Messrs. King, Milburn, Boyle, Connon, Smith, Sanborn, Grace and Donald.

The dancing commenced at eight and it was the intention of the party to break up about midnight but owing to a downpour of rain they were storm stayed until 1 a. m. To while away the hour music was indulged in, the organ being manipulated by Miss Mahlum. Great thanks are due the ladies for their donation of cake and Mrs. Lennox and Mr. Connon deserve special mention for their endeavors to make the affair (which it was) a success.

DON'T LIKE THE RULES

Bar Association Wants Only a Few.

The Bar Association wants many changes made in the rules of court proposed by Judge De Bolt. In fact that organization placed itself on record yesterday as being opposed to nearly all of the rules compiled by Judge De Bolt and submitted to it for consideration. The report of the committee recommending the elimination of many of the rules was adopted almost unanimously and today there will be a discussion of the changes proposed in the rules which have not been entirely eliminated.

The following is the report submitted by the committee at the meeting yesterday afternoon:

To the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bar Association. Sir: The undersigned at your request have examined the proposed Rules of the Circuit Courts concerning which they make the following suggestions:

The statutory authority for the Rules, Sections 1149, 1235, 1273, C. L., confines them to rules for "regulating the practice and conducting the business of the Circuit Courts in all matters not expressly provided by law," "notice to the opposing party of matters intended to be given in evidence," and to those which "shall be necessary to prevent surprise and to afford an opportunity for preparation for trial," also rules for "guidance of clerks in making up calendars."

We recommend that rules be not made which practically embody the requirements of Statutes, or to suggest forms of judgments, decrees and oaths to witnesses, jurors and interpreters, or of petitions in probate, or which require that all papers be endorsed, written and folded in a prescribed way; and which prescribe the ordinary routine of a jury trial, or the proper rules of professional etiquette to be observed by members of the Bar.

The bonds required by Rules 12 and 13 are not required by the Statute, and we think that the law would not authorize them to be required by Rules.

We recommend that Rule 6 concerning bills of particulars be not adopted, both because it conflicts with the mechanics' lien statute, and because while a defendant if he likes can always get it from the plaintiff, it is frequently not desired, and the plaintiff in order to prepare such particulars, especially of claims of parties not within the Circuit, may lose valuable time for entering suit or garnishment.

We think that the Rules should not specifically require that instructions be presented to the jury in all cases immediately upon the close of the evidence.

The specifications of grounds of demurrer required by Rule 7, and also the requirement of the Rule that demurrers and all other matters in a case shall be heard by the judge before whom the case is pending are not recommended by us. Section 1108 C. L. makes the latter unnecessary, and the former are sufficiently provided for by the common law.

In accordance with the foregoing general views, we suggest that the following rules be not recommended, viz: Nos. 6, 16, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 42. The draft herewith submitted will show amendments suggested by us in other rules.

ALFRED S. HARTWELL,
W. L. STANLEY,
A. G. M. ROBERTSON,
S. H. DERBY.
Honolulu, Feb. 23, 1904.

There was a long discussion over the recommendation to cut out the rule requiring the court's permission for an attorney to withdraw or enter a case after suit had been instituted. McCants Stewart wanted the rule left in and said that Magoon had taken a case from him without leave and he had lost a \$150 fee on that account.

Mr. Robertson said he didn't believe it to be any of the court's business what attorney a litigant had and Judge Stanley didn't see what control the court had over the contractual relations that existed between attorney and client. Stewart said he didn't believe the court should allow a change of attorneys until the last attorney had been paid his fee, and Robertson replied that the proposed rule wouldn't help Stewart collect his fee. Mr. McClanahan deemed it unwise for a court to lay down a rule of professional ethics and said no attorney would accept a case until the relations between the client and former attorney had been dissolved. He was opposed to regulating the ethics of the profession in any way by the court. The association voted to eliminate the rule.

There was also discussion over the quiring all affidavits or jurats to be absolutely verified and prohibiting the swearing to complaint on information proposed by Judge De Bolt and belief. Mr. Robertson said that a complainant might be absent from the Territory and his attorney might not wish to verify a complaint

absolutely. Judge Highton and A. Lewis also participated in the discussion. Judge Highton said he was opposed to too many rules and thought they should be as simple and brief as possible.

Mr. Lewis opposed the striking out of rules governing probate cases saying that some such rule was needed and that it would be a good thing for the legislature to adopt the code system from California. General Hartwell said that the Hawaiian statute was meager on the subject but that the lengthy rule proposed was not authorized by statute. For instance he saw no necessity for three appraisers for one small estate. There was also opposition to the report of the committee proposing to eliminate the rule requiring a guardian ad litem to give bonds before he could receive any property. Some contended that a guardian ad litem could never legally come into possession of a ward's property, while the opposite view was taken by some. The report was adopted. The committee also proposed a number of amendments to other rules and these will be discussed at a meeting today.

NEW MEMBERS.

Three new members were voted into the association, Judge Henry E. Highton, D. L. Withington, and Robbins Anderson. Judge Highton came in during the meeting and was called on for remarks. He responded happily, saying that he was honored to belong to an association conducted on the basis of this one and which had commended itself to him. He said he would cooperate in promoting the best interests of the association and also that of law and justice in the Territory. General Hartwell who was presiding, responded briefly.

HILO IS RID OF MOSQUITO NUISANCE

"I think that, absolutely, the mosquito, so far as being a nuisance is concerned, can be suppressed. You cannot entirely exterminate it, perhaps, but can prevent its being a nuisance."

Prof. H. W. Henshaw of Hilo gave forth the foregoing emphatic utterance yesterday afternoon at an informal meeting of mosquito campaigners. The appointed committee meeting was not held because Dr. Cooper, ex-officio chairman, could not attend. The Honolulu campaigners who met the director of the same fight in Hilo were Percy M. Pond, Prof. D. L. van Dine, Dr. J. S. B. Pratt and A. D. Larnach, chief of campaign.

The strong words of Prof. Henshaw have the stamp of authority from the fact that the campaign in Hilo has proved an eminent success. For proof of this, reference was made yesterday to Honolulu people who lately visited Hilo, and asked in surprise, "What have you done with your mosquitoes?"

Prof. Henshaw told the Honolulu campaigners that the Board of Health must be behind the fight and the Legislature should provide funds. The work ought to be placed under a permanent division of the Board of Health. He did not regard this crusade as a temporary matter.

Mr. Pond remarked that the whole idea at the outset was to arouse the people to a knowledge that something could be done to mitigate the nuisance.

Prof. van Dine gave credit to the Young Men's Research Club for initiating the movement. A meeting of citizens was called, at which it was decided to take it up. The Board of Health was more than favorably disposed, but funds were limited.

Prof. Henshaw mentioned the schools as a potent agency and was informed by Prof. van Dine that in the Honolulu schools the matter had been made a branch of nature study. Dr. Pratt, as city sanitary officer, testified to faithful co-operation of the inspectors under him. Prof. Henshaw went on to say:

"We have practically exterminated the mosquito in Hilo, as a nuisance. Still I look for some trouble when summer comes and householders relax their vigilance. The breeding grounds there are limited and the natural drainage is perfect, so that it is a comparatively simple matter in Hilo. I do not see why Hilo should ever in the future be troubled with mosquitoes. If all the householders in Honolulu were of a high grade of intelligence and you could enlist them, there would be no further trouble about making an equally successful campaign here."

On receiving a reply from Mr. Larnach to a question about certain classes here, Prof. Henshaw spoke of a corresponding element in Hilo who persisted in keeping rain water barrels and were averse to using oil on water intended for household use.

There was desultory discussion on phases of the campaign.

Prof. van Dine expressed the opinion, which was heartily approved, that the combating of the mosquito pest was as important as the cleaning of streets and the removal of garbage.

Amateur—"This is my latest attempt at a landscape. May I ask what you think of the perspective?" Artist—"The perspective is its strong point. The further away you stand the better it looks."—Chicago Tribune.

Dr. Ketchum—"By Jove! These cab companies certainly know how to charge." His wife—"Never mind, dear! It's lucky that the president of the company is a patient of yours."—Brooklyn Life.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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FRIDAY : : : FEBRUARY 26

THE WAR NEWS.

Yesterday afternoon the news came that Admiral Togo's fleet had attacked Port Arthur and suffered the loss of four battleships and two transports. What the transports were doing in a battle was not divulged. The story of the fight was sent from St. Petersburg but the alleged Japanese losses had not been confirmed there. That a conflict of some kind was going on yesterday at Port Arthur may be predicted of the news from Chefoo that heavy firing had been heard there in the direction of the Russian fortress across the Gulf. Later in the day came the news that four Japanese battleships and nine cruisers had passed Wei-hai-wei, a port near Chefoo, steaming eastward in the direction of Korea. This could have been no other than Admiral Togo's fleet from Port Arthur. As there are but six Japanese battleships extant four more were remaining. Furthermore the fleet Togo took from Sasebo had but four battleships and he seems to have them yet. If he lost any ships at all they must have been smaller vessels and might have been torpedo boats.

It is now reasonably clear that the story of sunken battleships is the usual Chefoo fake, based upon the destruction of merchant steamers loaded with stone, which the Japanese intended to sink at the entrance of the harbor. Viceoy Alexieff sends the news to St. Petersburg, possibly in answer to a request for further light on the unconfirmed battleship story.

A PUNCHBOWL FORT.

The proposal is said to have been made to the Governor by Col. McClellan on behalf of the Federal Government to acquire a site on Punchbowl for a battery of 12-mile guns. This is surprising in view of the fact that the Army Commission, which was here several years ago looking up sites for Honolulu fortifications, expressly said that Punchbowl would not answer and that the heavy guns should be located only on Diamond Head and Barber's Point, with a battery at Waikiki and one near Paul Isenberg's place. Something was also said about a battery, possibly a mobile one, to guard the Pali approach to Honolulu. A subsequent board added fortifications for the special defense of Pearl Harbor.

This journal does not know why the Commission found fault with Punchbowl, but it might have been because, if a battery there should ever fire at a hostile fleet and the latter should respond, enough of the enemy's shells would fall in the city to destroy it. A Punchbowl fort, instead of saving the town, would simply invite its annihilation.

As a minor consideration, ordinary practice from Punchbowl with big guns, such as regulations would call for, would probably smash every window between the Waikiki turn and Palama. Even the little 2-mile cannon which the windows and stamped the sick, the windows and stamped the sick.

We hope the Governor will go slow in this matter and vigorously protest in case the War Department shows any sign of bringing condemnation proceedings.

TOURIST EXCURSIONS.

The Hamburg-American line, which sends a sumptuous excursion steamer from New York to the Mediterranean, and return, charges a minimum fare of \$450 for a trip of 74 days' duration. Local steamship lines charge \$135 for a round trip, including a stay ashore at personal expense, of about eighteen days' duration. The home steamer provides accommodation for about thirteen days, making the trip cost a little more than \$10 a day, exclusive of shore accommodations. The Hamburg-American people charge a fraction less than \$6.12 per day and take the traveler over 12,000 miles and show him Madeira, Funchal, Gibraltar, Malaga, Alexandria, Beyrout, Jaffa, Constantinople, Piræus, Kalamaki, Messina, Palermo and Naples. He can live aboard ship all the time.

It is opportunities like these that attract the tourist and suggest the wisdom of putting on a fine vessel for summer and winter tours in the North Pacific. For instance a steamer could leave San Francisco, calling at Portland and the Sound cities and skirting Alaska, with its impressive coast scenery, thence to Unalaska and home via Honolulu and Hilo, giving the passengers at the latter place a chance to see the volcano. In the fall the steamer could go south from San Francisco, calling at Los Angeles, San Diego, Ensenada, La Paz, Guaymas, Mazatlan, Manzanillo, and Acapulco (with a side trip to the City of Mexico) and returning home via Honolulu and Hilo.

Eventually when the canal is built, such excursions may come from New York, but in the meantime they ought to pay from the coast where there is so large a transient pleasure-seeking population.

Burton counts for about as much in the Senate as his old pals in Hawaii do in local politics. So his opposition to the Navy won't strand it on a lee shore.

ADULTERATION.

The laws of this Territory for the maintenance of a high standard of food and drugs are unusually complete, but they may be susceptible of some amendment and additions. Act 24 of 1898, "to provide against the adulteration of food and drugs," which required the food commissioner to report monthly to the president of the Board of Health, was broad and full in its definitions and in the powers it conferred. It was revised and enlarged and the original law repealed, by Act 56 of 1901, which covers instances of manufacture as well as sale, and, in cases of suspected articles, allows the Food Commissioner to act promptly, without the obstruction of a previous application to the Board of Health. In the preparation of these laws, much scientific knowledge and practical appreciation of their importance to the public were evinced.

Now Congress proposes to come to the assistance of the States and Territories by a very drastic statute which, it is believed, may be passed and approved during the present session, and which reads as if it had been to some extent based upon Hawaiian legislation. The proposed law is severe in the penalties it imposes and, in this respect is worthy of consideration. The most profitable suggestions it contains, however, are in the enumeration of the various forms of adulteration, which is broader and perhaps more searching in some particulars than our present law, as the following extracts will show:

Articles of food are to be considered adulterated if any substance has been mixed or packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, so that such product, when offered for sale, shall deceive the purchaser. They will also be considered adulterated if any substance has been substituted wholly, or in part, for the article, or if any valuable constituent has been abstracted, or if they contain poisonous ingredients or any ingredient which may render such articles injurious to the health of persons consuming them.

Articles of food are to be considered misbranded if they be an imitation of the distinctive name of another article; if mixed, colored, powdered, or stained in any manner by which the damage or inferiority is concealed, so that such product, when sold, will deceive the purchaser; if labeled or branded with intent to deceive the purchaser, or if it purports to be a foreign product when not so, or is an imitation either in packaging or label, of another substance of a previously established name, or which has been trademarked or patented.

Drugs shall be deemed adulterated if they differ from the regular standard of strength, or if their purity or strength fall below the standard under which they are sold. Drugs are to be considered misbranded if they be an imitation of or are offered for sale under the name of another article, or if the package containing the drug bear any false or misleading statement.

The stress of the proposed Act of Congress, it will be seen, is laid upon the point of successful deception of purchasers, which is a far-reaching proposition that deserves local endorsement. The subject itself is of the utmost importance to the health of the community. Not only should injurious adulterations be attacked, however, but impositions in the sale of articles of food that in themselves are not necessarily injurious should be prevented by penal consequences. Cooperation between Federal and Territorial authorities cannot fail to raise the standard of marketable articles and to minimize the evil results of the insidious adulterations that have been so common of late years.

PANAMA CANAL PROSPECTS.

The Senate has ratified the Panama treaty and there now remains no obstacle to the digging of the canal, a law having been enacted some time ago providing means to begin the work and authorizing the President to go ahead.

In dealing with this matter in the Senate, the Democrats, who first thought of opposing the treaty, showed admirable discretion. Doubtless their vision was cleared by light from home. The people, determined to have the canal, would brook no legislative defeat; so the vote in favor of the treaty was 66 to 14. Those Democratic Senators who had been out against the treaty, because, as they said, it was part of the Government "militarism" easily came around when they had to, on the ground of its commercial importance.

It is now possible for Hawaii to look forward to new conditions affecting its trade. All the cities of the Pacific coast from Vancouver to San Diego expect the canal to help them out and it will do so in the matter of cheaper railway freights. The Advertiser believes, however, that it will lessen their commerce, particularly that of the port of San Francisco. Steamers that can leave the Orient on a short cut to New York, Boston and Philadelphia are not going to San Francisco or Seattle to unload for transshipment to the other side, a circumstance which will divert most of the silk and tea trade from the coast metropolis. Nor will steamers load cotton at San Francisco for the Asiatic trade when they can pick it up at Galveston and New Orleans. The Hawaiian sugar fleet, after the canal is built, will be mostly represented by direct steamers between Honolulu and Atlantic ports. San Francisco won't see much of it.

Honolulu, in our belief, will get more from the canal than any other American Pacific port, as this will be the midway supply point for all through steamers and as a naval station will be second in importance to none other.

In waiting until the Korea got to Nagasaki before seizing its cargo of business, the Japanese did a stroke of business. Had they taken the beef off at Yokohama or Kobe they would have had to send it to the supply depot near Nagasaki at their own expense. As it was they let the Korea carry it where it was wanted and then compelled the vessel to unload. The loss falls on the Russian government.

THE JAPANESE ARMY.

Japan sustains two armies and a militia, the permanent or regular army with its reserves, the territorial army, the national militia and the militia of the islands of Hokkaido, Tsushima, Goto, etc. The first army is kept ready for foreign service and numbers over 225,000 officers and men, 758 guns and 57,000 horses; the second, or territorial army numbers about 122,000 officers and men, 312 guns and 11,550 horses. Taking all arms together, capable of foreign and home defense and there are, exclusive of the Formosa garrison: Officers, 11,735; men, 384,909; guns, 1116; horses, 56,450. The total arms-bearing population, one in five, is 3,200,000 of a patriotic, self-sacrificing, and courageous race.

Service is obligatory in the case of every able-bodied male, without absolutely dependent relatives, from the age of seventeen to forty years, but on educational grounds many young men have their service modified. They become volunteers, which entails only one year's service with the colors (three months of which is in barracks like an ordinary conscript), and then, after eleven and a quarter years in the reserves, they pass into the territorial army.

This is the system which applies practically to all the better classes, and graduates of normal schools and teachers receive even more consideration, doing only six weeks with the colors and then at once passing into the territorial army. Everything possible is done to make the minimum of military service convenient to the secondary scholar, the graduate and the teacher, but no one who is physically fit can entirely escape, and if he tries to do so he is placed, as punishment, on the same level as the conscript.

The mass of the army is composed of men drawn by lot at the rate of 60,000 a year, and 131,000 others are drafted into the two bodies of supernumeraries, the first entailing seven and one-third years' service, and the second only fifteen months, after which the men in both sections join the great territorial army.

Every year over 500,000 youths qualify by age for regular military service, and nearly 200,000 begin to serve either with the colors or as supernumeraries. The ordinary conscript who has to go with the colors, passes three years in the permanent, or regular army, four years and four months in the first regular reserves, five years in the second reserves, or landwehr, and then enters the depot service for 7 1-3, or 1 1-3 years, according to circumstances, eventually passing into the territorial army, for the remaining years up to the age of forty.

The Japanese have demonstrated the possession of all the qualities which go to make good soldiers except one and this one they have had no opportunity to show. They are fanatically patriotic; they have no sensation of fear in battle, seeming neither to dread death nor to value life; they are always aggressive and fertile in expedient. Born a feudal race, among whom obedience of servant to lord was ingrained, they submit willingly to discipline, obeying the orders of their officers and asking no questions; a race of pedestrians, they march further and faster in a given time than the troops of any other nation; and being of simple wants, they are not encumbered in campaigns with baggage and provision trains. The one open question about them is whether they would stand a long series of reverses, hanging on with bulldog tenacity when everything seemed to be going wrong. They have never been put to that test yet and it remains to be undergone.

COMMERCE OF THE PACIFIC.

If the coastwise navigation laws should be extended to the Philippines the fact would stimulate American shipbuilding which is what the navigation laws are for. At the same time they would increase freight rates and perhaps make some change in the trans-Pacific passenger and freight lines. Within a year or two the O. & O. steamers have been dividing much Manila business with the Pacific Mail vessels and profiting by it; but if the navigation laws are extended the O. & O. ships will have to go off the Philippine coast.

The natural tendency of the navigation laws is to rule foreign vessels out of our Pacific trade altogether, except as to through business between Japan and China and the United States. But the loss in way business from Hawaii and the Philippines is a serious one and the monopoly of it by American-built vessels might be expected, in the long run, to greatly injure alien commercial interests. The foreign carrying ships having the best chance to survive would be the Japanese; the British ships would suffer most.

The Pacific Mail is getting ready to handle the business and will soon have a merchant fleet that, in the speed and tonnage of its vessels, would not look badly on the Atlantic. Jim Hill's competition is going to make it still more difficult for the foreign lines to survive. There was talk for a while of the German Lloyd boats coming on the coast, but unless there should be a tremendous expansion of business in the Orient, the navigation laws would be a deterring factor. Americans mean to control the business if they can and there is no very good reason why they shouldn't.

NEGLECT ALWAYS DANGEROUS.

To the average man it seems childish to doctor a cold, and unless it becomes particularly annoying to him, little or no attention is given it. Often a cold contracted in the winter is allowed to run until the opening of spring. This is a grave mistake, as even though the warm weather may bring relief, the system is thereby weakened and rendered susceptible to disease. A cold should never be neglected, whether it be a child or an adult who is afflicted, as health and often life is risked. A bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, costing but a small amount will bring speedy relief and by its use all dangerous consequences will be avoided. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

SPECIALS FAR ASTRAY.

The Star is too good a paper to waste any more of its space on Marine Exchange specials. Things of that sort should be left to its evening contemporary, which has no reputation to lose. The Marine Exchange is a bureau of the Examiner; and that paper, in respect to foreign war news, or anything else of a sensational character is hopelessly untrustworthy. It never lets the truth stand in the way of a readable story.

The sinking of imaginary battleships is the Examiner's special forte; and those it sunk for the Japanese at Port Arthur turn out to have been stone-boats which the Japanese themselves were trying to sink at the entrance of the harbor. Any one who took the trouble to analyze the battleship news day before yesterday knew that it couldn't be true. Togo, who had four battleships in his fleet could not have lost them in the morning and raised them before night 200 miles away. But it all "went" with the Examiner and it came to Honolulu as a special of the Marine Exchange. No doubt the Chefoo faker had a hand in it.

Aside from Consul Salto's official bulletins the Advertiser gives its readers nothing but the Associated Press news which includes such reports from special correspondents as that agency considers valuable. Even then this paper and its readers are often deceived; but those who rely upon the imaginings of yellow correspondents at Chefoo and Tokio are always deceived. The highest average of news accuracy is obtained by the Associated Press and the next highest by Reuters', with which the former co-operates. Both do as well as they know how, but they are subject to censorship—except at Chefoo—and are often used by the Japanese and Russian governments to deceive the enemy. A newspaper reader must use his common sense and his geography when he reads the telegrams and leave the rest to the slow developments of the future.

THE WAR DEVELOPMENTS.

Yesterday afternoon's cables from or near the seat of war undid most of their news of the previous day, including the account of a Japanese calamity at Port Arthur. There was, however, a new dispatch of some significance which is differently rendered by the two evening papers. The Star's version is:

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 25.—The Japanese fleet has again threatened an attack, but retired after making an advance as if to give battle. Two of the stranded Japanese vessels have been burned. The torpedo boats which took part in the last attack are uninjured.

The Bulletin's version follows:
PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 25.—The Japanese naval squadron again threatened Port Arthur but retired after a cannonade of short duration. Two stranded ships were burned. The torpedo boats of the Japanese fleet were not injured.

It would be pleasing to have the original dispatch published if for no other reason than to see whether it designated the stranded vessels as Japanese. If not, there is a possibility that the vessels burned were the Russian ones which stranded in the outer harbor after the defeat of the 8th. Very likely they were the object of the Japanese attack.

A PROPOSED INCUBUS.

Under the heading, "County Act Will Increase Expense," the local organ of the County government idea prints the following:

At the conference of the business men with the Governor this morning, Mr. Spaulding asked what difference the advent of a county act in the Territory would make in the finances of the government. The Governor replied that the Territory would be in a worse plight financially. This was all said on the subject, the matter being dropped at that point. The question was brought up by Mr. Spaulding after the long discussion on the subject of finances and after he had asked the question if there was any likelihood that Congress would give the Territory a county act.

And yet, in spite of the fact that the Territory would be in a worse plight financially than it is with \$39,000 in the Treasury and with \$175,000 of floating and imminent debts, we are all expected to urge County government to help the Republican party. It needs a party patriotism which could not be detected from an impulse to commit suicide to do it. It assumes that by muddling things worse than they now are financially, the Republican party can make itself more acceptable to the voters.

The only voters in this island by whom such a course on the part of the Republican organization would be approved are the grafters and those who want to catch the votes of grafters. But the moment a party caters to such elements it begins to lose strength as well as self-respect and it deserves to lose them. People who have been Republicans all their lives and have helped elect Republican Presidents, of whom there are many in Hawaii, do not recognize their political alma mater in an organization which deliberately commits itself to a policy of ruin to please the scavengers who like to see things wrecked for the sake of the pickings.

Few people ever pan out as much gold in the assay as they had in their prospectuses. The average rich man is generally accounted three times richer than he is. In the late Senator Hanna's case the proportion was ten times. Press and public credited Hanna with thirty millions but he left only three. C. P. Huntington was credited with \$70,000,000 but his testamentary assay was less than \$50,000,000. James G. Fair did not begin to leave what people thought he had. A recent x-ray spotlight on J. Pierpont Morgan has shown a shrinkage in his pocketbook. Probably the estimates of the Rockefeller and Carnegie fortunes are not far astray but these are the exceptions that prove the rule.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

There is talk of consolidating the Bismark and the Iao stables at Wailuku.

Edgar M. Brown of the Postoffice, departed on the Kinau yesterday to spend a three weeks' vacation on the big island.

The Wireless Telegraph Company has renewed its service to Hawaii, the system being in good working order again, and by Thursday Manager Cross hopes to have the Kauai service open once more. The interruption came during the late storm when a pole was blown down at Lahaina, Maui, and another on Kauai.

Bids for water pipe opened at the Department of Public Works yesterday were as follows: Allen & Robinson, \$40 a ton; Catton, Neil & Co., \$38; von Hamm-Young Co., \$35.57; Crane Brothers, Chicago, \$34.60. Probably local mercantile organizations will protest against the contract being awarded to an outside firm having no local agency.

M. F. Prosser has been appointed assistant in the Attorney General's Department.

C. S. Desky is reported to be a candidate for tax assessor. A. V. Gear also still claims to be in the running.

The primaries to select delegates to the convention to nominate National delegates will probably be held March 26th.

The Hawaii Promotion Committee has taken up the investigation of complaints that visiting tourists are being deterred from visiting the Volcano through false reports of bad service and poor steamship accommodations. Several parties are reported to have been turned away from the Volcano within the past week or two.

Work will be expedited on half a dozen new school buildings under the Loan Act.

Prices of Japanese provisions, such as rice, soy and sals, in the local market have risen on account of the war.

A bill of the Star corporation for printing tax blanks will form the basis of the much discussed test case on the validity of certain appropriations.

Japanese laborers at Niihii Plantation, Kohala, have sent \$50 to the war fund committee here. The number of contributors was 157, men and women.

Superintendent J. D. McVeigh of the Leper Settlement has presented Governor Carter with a fine larriat as a token of admiration for the executive's cowboy exploits on Hawaii.

M. C. Pacheco has been elected delegate, with L. R. Medeiros alternate, of Court Camoes, A. O. F., to the Subsidiary High Court convening in San Francisco on May 10. A committee on celebration of the 11th anniversary of Court Camoes on April 23 consists of John P. Dias, J. F. Eckardt, L. R. Medeiros, J. D. Macques and M. C. Pacheco.

In Treasury Decisions for Jan. 28, among court decisions published for the information of collectors of customs and others concerned, is the decision of the late Judge Estee on the long-fought case regarding Japanese shoes and slippers, entitled "Hamano vs. United States." It placed the articles in question in the schedule of manufactures "in part of iron," owing to a percentage of 2.12 per cent of iron, and held that "rawhide is not leather."

PLANTERS AND THE TRUST.

As long as Hawaiian planters permit the trust to fix the price of their sugar they will be working for the trust on a small commission. When they determine, as Claus Spreckels did, to refine their own sugar in the enemy's country, they will compel the trust to play even. They could refine, as Senator McCandless said the other day, one-sixth of the sugar on the market. The trust would refine five-sixths, but in a price war, for every dollar lost by the Hawaiians, the trust would lose five; and the latter could not hope to keep up such a struggle very long. It would pay better to divide the territory and raise the price.

The planters are naturally conservative, but conservatism if it goes too far comes to the same fate as radicalism. The moth is a radical and flies into the fire and is consumed. The horse, on the other hand, is a conservative and refuses to leave his burning stable, meeting there the same fate as the moth. Our best advice to the planter is: Don't be a horse, least of all a mule.

Don't let anybody fool you into the belief that the seaward discharge of big guns on Punchbowl, whether the guns were placed near the rim or not, would be anything less than a dangerous nuisance. The chances are that it would smash windows; the certainty is that it would disturb the nerves of the community and work harm to the sick.

Probably "Chinese brigands" is a phrase used by the Russians to excuse the summary execution of Chinese soldiers who are caught in attempts to destroy the Manchurian railroad bridges. A few days ago General Ma, the highest officer in the Chinese Army, spoke of the difficulty he had in restraining his troops from making forays upon the Russian lines of communication. Probably the restraint was not sufficient. Moving rapidly in the blizzard the "brigands" seem to have been able to do the Russians a great deal of damage. That they are really soldiers is indicated by their good organization, by the known advent on the borders of Manchuria of 10,000 Chinese regulars and by General Ma's admissions.

A Grand Jury which had pluck enough to do its duty, has put the hand of Territorial law upon the collars of Kumale, Enoch Johnson and Meheula. It remains for a petit jury, which we trust will not be tampered with in the selection, to determine the justice of the indictment and the degree of guilt or innocence.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has won success far beyond the effect of advertising only.

The secret of its wonderful popularity is explained by its unapproachable merit.

Based upon a prescription which cured people considered incurable.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Unites the best-known vegetable remedies, by such a combination, proportion and process as to have curative power peculiar to itself.

Its cures of scrofula, eczema, psoriasis, and every kind of humor, as well as catarrh and rheumatism—prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla

the best blood purifier ever produced.

Its cures of dyspepsia, loss of appetite and that tired feeling make it the greatest stomach tonic and strength-restorer the world has ever known.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a thoroughly good medicine. Begin to take it TODAY. Get HOOD'S.

PHYSICIAN.

DR. MILAN SOULE—Office removed to 121 Geary street. Residence, Palace Hotel. San Francisco, Cal.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, February 25, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	....	320
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	19	20
Haw. Agricultural	1,000,000	70	40	50
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,312,750	100	....	47 1/2
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	20	....
Honolulu	7,500,000	100	....	102
Hon. Kan.	2,000,000	20	12	14
Maui	500,000	10	10	....
Kahuku	500,000	20	....	20
Maui Plant. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	20	....	7
Kapahulu	100,000	100	....	....
Koala	500,000	100	....	120
McKee Sugar Co., Ltd.	3,500,000	20	....	....
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,500,000	100	....	....
Ono	1,000,000	20	23 1/2	28
Oakia	500,000	20	....	5
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	3,500,000	20	....	5
Owale	1,500,000	100	....	80
Pacific	500,000	100	....	225
Pineapple	750,000	100	....	....
Pineapple	750,000	100	....	100
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	....	82
Waialua Agri. Co.	4,500,000	100	35	40
Waikuku	750,000	100	....	250
Waianae	250,000	100	....	160
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	105	....
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	600,000	100	115	122 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	95	100
H. R. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	....	82 1/2
H. R. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	....	100
H. R. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	....	82
H. R. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	....	....
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't, 5 p. c.	....	....	98	99 1/2
Haw. Ter. 4 p. c. Fire	....	....	....	....
Haw. Ter. 4 p. c. Fire	....	....	....	....
Hilo R. R. Co., 6 p. c.	....	....	....	160
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.,	....	....	....	....
6 p. c.	....	....	....	....
Ewa Plant., 6 p. c.	....	....	....	....
O. R. & L. Co.,	....	....	....	....
Oahu Plant., 6 p. c.	....	....	....	....
Waialua Agri. Co., 6 p. c.	....	....	....	....
Kahuku 6 p. c.	....	....	....	....

HOMESTEADS DISCUSSED ALONG WITH FORESTS

Stock Breeders Appeal to Board of Agriculture for Help to Eradicate Pests of Animals as Well as Weeds.

W. M. Giffard, J. F. Brown, A. W. Carter and Jas. D. Dole formed a quorum of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry for its weekly meeting yesterday. Mr. Giffard took the chair by vote of the Board in the absence of L. A. Thurston, president, and at his request Mr. Carter acted as secretary in the absence of C. S. Holloway. The meeting was held in the Representatives chamber of the Capitol. Probably the next meeting will be held at the nursery, King street, where the Board's new headquarters are established.

A letter from Mr. Kirkaldy, entomologist, reporting the destroying of oranges imported from China which were found in bad condition, was read and filed.

EXCLUSION OF REPTILES.

The following opinion from Attorney General Andrews, on the subject of regulations to prevent the introduction of objectionable animals, was read and discussed:

Honolulu, Feb. 12, 1904.
Hon. C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: In answer to your request of February 4th, as to whether there is any law in existence granting powers to the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, or any other Government Commissioner, whereby the importation of animals can be restricted, I have examined, as thoroughly as possible, the Territorial laws on the subject, and have been unable to find anything giving to such Board or Commissioner any such power.

I would, however, call your attention to Sec. 5, Subdivision 3, of Act 45 of the Session Laws of 1903, wherein and whereby the Board of Agriculture is given the power to make rules and regulations, among other things, "for the preservation, protection and extension of the forest and forest reserves." I fear, however, that it would be necessary to strain the construction of this section to give the Board the power to preclude the importation of animals.

Yours truly,
LORRIN ANDREWS,
Attorney-General.

FEDERAL COOPERATION.

Mr. Carter thought it might be feasible, as it would be desirable, to have the Treasury Department delegate powers of inspection to an official of this Board.

Mr. Brown said there might be some reptiles that were not venomous, yet which were undesirable to have introduced. It would be well if an official of this Board had inspection powers with discretion to admit or reject living things.

Mr. Giffard spoke of making the best arrangements possible, to serve until a law could be passed by the Legislature.

It was moved by Mr. Carter, seconded by Mr. Brown and carried: "That the letter of the Attorney General be referred to the president of the Board, with instructions to confer with Mr. Stackable (Collector of Customs), with a view to obtaining a Treasury regulation covering the requirements."

STOCKMEN'S PESTS.

The following letter from the secretary of the Stock Breeders' Association was read and referred to the executive officer for suitable replies on the different subjects treated. With regard to the mention made in the letter of information given by Mr. Perkins, the chairman said that all communications ought to pass through the Board, so as to be available for reference. Upon inquiry of Miss Peterson, clerk of the Board, it was found that the reply of Mr. Perkins to Mr. Judd was on the official files. This is the letter:

Honolulu, Jan. 20, 1904.
Mr. C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works.

Dear Sir: As you may remember, the annual meeting of our Association was held on the 21st of December last. I have just received the stenographer's transcript of the proceedings taken at that time. I find by a motion duly put and carried by the Association I was instructed to communicate with the Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry and to ask them if they will take up the subject of noxious weeds and other plants with the endeavor to locate their natural habitat and to ascertain, if possible, whether or not they have any natural enemies which could be introduced.

The purpose of this letter is to carry out my instructions. You are familiar with the damage done by lantana and with a fight against it which has been carried on by the bugs from Mexico. You may also be familiar with the damage being done on the Island of Maui by the weed which the natives call pamakani. Parts of Hawaii are overrun with thistle and ol. I might mention other weeds.

Under date of September 29, 1903, I addressed a letter to the Board regarding the above pest of pamakani and

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between The Greenwell Estate and George Clark of Honolulu, North Kona, Hawaii, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

E. C. GREENWELL,
Executrix.

January 12, 1904.

also with reference to the horn fly, another scourge. To this I have had no response. I learn from Mr. Perkins that the letter was mislaid and was found by you on entering the office and sent to the Division of Entomology.

I take this occasion to ask on behalf of the Association that the Division of Entomology investigate the horn fly. The fly is the cause of much damage especially to cattle, pestering them day and night, keeping the cattle from feeding freely and on animals in poor condition causing large sores.

On some of the ranches over 50 per cent of the working horses are incapacitated at times by the sores on their backs caused by these flies. Our only relief can come from intelligent scientific investigation.

I have looked up the subject thoroughly as a layman can. I find that the bulletins from the Department of Agriculture, in Washington, deal with the pest in dairies and stables, but that they suggest no relief for conditions similar to ours in Hawaii. I firmly believe that the trained scientist can with the assistance of the Department in Washington import other bugs which feed on the larvae of the horn fly, which I understand are deposited in cattle dung. By this means we may be able to greatly reduce the flies in number, if not totally eradicate them.

Yours very truly,

ALBERT F. JUDD, Sec'y.
FORESTER HOSMER'S REPORT.

A. S. Hosmer, Territorial Forester, being present was called on for any remarks he might be willing to make. In response he read a report on his trip to Hawaii, which was made to a great extent in company with Governor Carter and party. The report was accepted and placed on file, being as follows:

Honolulu, T. H., Feb. 24, 1904.
To the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry, Honolulu, T. H.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit a report upon my recent trip to the Island of Hawaii.

Arriving in Honolulu on the 13th of January I met some of the members of the Board informally on the following day. Early the next week the opportunity presented itself of visiting the Island of Hawaii in company with Mr. A. W. Carter. In the judgment of the Committee on Forestry this was a very favorable chance for me to attack the problems presented in the districts of Kohala and Hamakua. The gentlemen of this committee therefore suggested that I go over to Hawaii without waiting to formally report to the Board. I accordingly sailed for Hawaii on the Kinau leaving on the 19th of January. Before landing in Kohala I was invited by Governor Carter to become a member of his party during the time that he was in the Kohala and Hamakua districts. This invitation was later extended to cover his whole tour around the island. After consultation with Mr. Carter I modified my plan and accompanied Governor Carter as member of his immediate party, entirely around the island.

From the nature of the tour made by Governor Carter, it was, of course, impossible to do detailed work in any one locality, but an exceptional opportunity was afforded me to gain a knowledge of where the forests on the Island of Hawaii are, of what trees they are principally composed, and what the problems are, which are presented in each locality.

Landing at Mahukona, we made an almost complete circuit of the island, taking the boat again at Kawaihae. Several days were spent in the Kohala district where with headquarters at Senator Palmer Woods, we visited the forest land above the Kohala plantations, saw something of the region lying between Punahoa and Waipio gulches, as well as a portion of the Kohala mountain. Several days were spent at Waimea from which base a circuit of Mauna Kea was made, giving us the opportunity of seeing the mamani forest on the Parker ranch and the forest lands of Humuola, and to get a general idea of the Pihouia tract, and on the north side of the mountain, something of the forest lying above the cane land of Hamakua. From Waimea the party traveled along the coast to Hilo, making a number of side trips into the forest at various points. One of these was to Waipio gulch, another to the homestead near Honokaa, and another to the homestead above Hakalau. The week spent in Hilo was devoted in part to side trips to the homestead lands of Kailiki, Kaumana and Olau. Another day we visited the Puna district, seeing considerable forest en route. Leaving Hilo, the party visited Puna district, going to Kalapana and from there across country to the Volcano House. From the Volcano House we went to Kapapala ranch, where the intention was to spend a couple of days in a careful examination of the forest land which the Hawaiian Sugar Company has reserved under fence for the last seven years. Extremely rainy weather prevented us from making as extended a trip to this reserve as had been planned, but we saw enough to get a very good general idea of what had been done and of the great benefit which had resulted to the adjacent lands from the establishment of this reserve. Continuing northward from

Kapapala we followed the lower edge of the forest through the districts of Kau and Kona, making several excursions into the forest land. From Mr. Maguire's ranch we made the ascent of Mt. Hualalai, getting an excellent idea from that peak of the extent of the forest through Kona, as well as on the slopes of Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea, and the intervening plains. The following day the party visited Puwaawaa from which hill we got another fine view of the adjacent country, seeing in some detail some of the same forests which we had seen from Hualalai. From Puwaawaa we rode down across the lava flows and along the shore to Kawaihae, where we took the Kinau, arriving in Honolulu, on Saturday last.

I am particularly glad to have had this opportunity to visit the Island of Hawaii, because I feel that having made this reconnaissance trip, I have a much better idea of the location and extent of the forests on this important island, together with a much clearer idea of the forest problems which have to be solved, than I could have got in any other way. During the trip I was enabled to meet practically all the gentlemen who represent the important industries on Hawaii; the plantation managers, the cattlemen, and those gentlemen having in charge the various diversified industries, which are being developed. With many of these gentlemen I had considerable conversation and feel that I now have passed the introductory stage with them, so that on my return to Hawaii I can at once get down to business.

I was greatly impressed and pleased to find what an excellent public sentiment existed among these men in regard to the necessity and importance of forest preservation. Almost without a dissenting voice the men with whom I talked seemed to be in favor of the establishment of forest reserves. There were, of course, differences of opinion as to where the reserve lines should be drawn, which will doubtless be more marked than at present before the matter is settled, but to my mind it is a great thing that so healthy a sentiment exists, for I believe that the various interests involved can be brought to cooperate in the establishment of reserves, which will play a large part in the development of the island.

My tour of Hawaii makes me feel more strongly than ever that each forest problem must be studied individually. This has been found to be the case on the mainland and is none the less true here. In the establishment of forest reserves no hard and fast rule can be laid down that the boundary lines shall follow a certain contour or given tract division, but each case must be carefully investigated, the local conditions studied and consultation had with the men representing the interests involved, before recommendations can be made. In certain districts there seems to be more immediate need that forest reserves be established than in others. Such a locality, as was pointed out by Mr. W. L. Hall, after his examination last summer, is the Kohala mountain reserve. This, in my judgment, is where the first work of a forest nature on Hawaii should be done, and I hope to be able to return to that district within a comparatively short time.

The question of the location of homestead tracts is essentially a forest problem, because in most instances the proposed locations are within the forest belt. This question is one of the live issues on Hawaii at the present time and was constantly brought to Governor Carter's attention during our trip. Personally, I am distinctly in favor of the homestead principle and I believe that there are many places on the Island of Hawaii where homesteads could be successfully made. But I think this question, like other forest problems, needs to be carefully studied on the ground, before recommendations can be made. Many of the homestead tracts which our party visited are so inaccessible that under present conditions they can never be successful. Transportation is the crucial point in this matter, and unless the homestead tract is so located that roads can be built and maintained there is no use, it seems to me, in establishing it.

During our trip around the island I had the pleasure of meeting a number of the consulting foresters in the several districts. These gentlemen all seem to be taking a real interest in the forest work and gave me much valuable information in regard to forests and forest problems, in their several districts.

I was impressed in talking with these gentlemen, by the work which has been done in the introduction of exotic trees, in the island. It is my hope that definite statements of what has been accomplished may be got from the different people, who have planted new trees on the island, for I believe that such information when compiled and tabulated would be of no small value. It is my intention to continue the work of introducing new trees, especially those commercially important, on these islands and I hope to be able to find certain species which can be used to reforest waste and barren places.

Our first and most important work, it seems to me, lies in the establishment of forest reserves, and the proper organization of an administrative force. As soon as that is satisfactorily accomplished I believe that a great deal can be done in the way of introducing new trees on lands which are at present of little or no value to anyone. From what I saw of Hawaii I believe that it is entirely feasible to do this and that, in the future, we may look for valuable results.

I am very glad to report that the Division of Forestry is now established in its new quarters. In the building at the Government nursery, and that within a few days the reference library will be ready for use by those who wish to consult it. Within a short time I shall bring before the Board recommendations in regard to the Government nursery, the planting in Nuuanu valley, and the organization of the Division of Forestry.

Respectfully submitted,
RALPH S. HOSMER,
Superintendent of Forestry.
AS TO HOMESTEADS.

Mr. Brown spoke of the reference to

homesteads in Mr. Hosmer's report. With regard to location, was there any suggestion of the people anywhere as to where homesteads could be successfully established without encroaching on forest reservations in any way?

Mr. Hosmer replied that the Governor looked into a number of tracts which had been opened for settlement and some proposed locations. Many petitions from natives and others to open homesteads were received. It was a usual cry everywhere on that island, those making it not caring whether there were any roads or not. But no sooner would a tract be opened than there was a cry for roads. In several instances the homesteaders were making a good fight and doing the best they could, but the roadless condition would make their struggle hopeless. Answering a question by Mr. Brown, the speaker said the suitable land to which he had referred was mostly controlled by cattlemen or sugar planters. It was chiefly on the edge of the forest.

Mr. Brown said that when the homesteads were opened there was a great demand for coffee lands. Nobody would take such outside of the forest belts, as it was then believed that shade was necessary. People wanting homesteads then said to him—he having been the surveyor of the tracts—that they would take their chances on roads. So far as he knew now there were none of those homestead tracts on which anything was done, except that on which his friend Mr. Dole and associates were settled at Wahiawa. He was therefore curious to know something about the reported demands for homesteads which were made upon the Governor.

Mr. Hosmer said his personal belief was that there was a belt suitable for homesteads between the plantations and the forests, particularly in Kohala, but the great difficulty was the want of roads. The land was good and so were other conditions, but the people could not get any transportation. The whole question was that of getting to market, including in its scope inter-island steamers as well as roads.

Mr. Brown spoke of lands at 1200 to 1600 feet elevation where people wanted homesteads. To reach such places required most expensive roads. He called attention to this difficulty over and over again, but it did not seem to hold anybody back.

Mr. Giffard said he never saw a report of anything done on any homesteads except Wahiawa.

Mr. Brown stated that the original demand for homesteads was based entirely on the expectation of what could be done with coffee. That was all abandoned.

Mr. Giffard told of the homestead conditions on Hawaii as observed by himself. Homesteaders cut down trees to carry out the condition of fencing, selling the surplus of wood for what it might bring. The homesteaders would build the building conditions by erecting a shack with a kerosene roof and then leave a Chinaman in charge of the place. As soon as they got fee simple title they would sell out to the sugar planters.

THE FORESTER'S PLANS.

Mr. Hosmer spoke of the question of the nursery referred to him at a previous meeting. He wished to talk matters over with Mr. Austin, the nursery gardener, before making a report. Mr. Carter asked him what plan he thought would be best for him to pursue in the organization of his division.

Mr. Hosmer in reply presumed he should have to spend a good deal of time in the field, but felt that at the start he should stay in town a while studying the nursery and considering the matter of the Nuuanu forest station. At the latter place he desired to go over the ground with Mr. Hauga. For two or three weeks he should have enough to do at the office buildings in getting affairs there into shape. After that he should go to Maui to look over the ground the same as he had done on Hawaii. Apparent forest conditions were most pressing on Hawaii and Maui. He inquired about the library at headquarters. There were a great many agricultural bulletins from the Federal department, a large proportion of which were of little or no use to the forestry and nursery division. Should he give such documents shelf room?

Mr. Giffard gave a statement of President Thurston's suggestion on that matter. It was that the heads of the different divisions should each look after the literature of his own subject in arranging the library.

TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. Carter regretted that he had failed to report a regulation on transportation as asked of the committee on regulations.

Mr. Giffard stated that he had spoken to President Wright of Wilder's Steamship Co., who said his company, and he believed the Inter-Island Co., would cooperate with the Board in carrying out any regulation to prevent the transportation of infected plants or seed came from one island to another.

CIRCUIT COURT RULES ADOPTED

At its adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon the Bar Association completed its revision of Circuit Court Rules, on the basis of the special committee's report on Judge De Bolt's draft. There was considerable discussion on some points, and sometimes even law partners voted oppositely.

Finally the revision was adopted as a whole with a vote to have the code promulgated. A vote of thanks was passed to the committee, along with an authorization to pay its printing bill.

Judge Hartwell presided, others present being Messrs. Mathewman (secretary), Derby, Lewis, Highton, Judd, Weaver, Achi, Hemenway, Robertson, Anderson, McClanahan, Whitney, Stewart, Warren, Wilder, Vivas, Andrade and Kulukou. The meeting adjourned subject to call of the chair.

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A VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE CORPS

Dr. A. N. Sinclair gave the first in the series of lectures on "First Aid to the Injured" at the Seamen's Institute last evening before a large gathering. The lectures are being given under the auspices of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and as a result it is expected that a volunteer ambulance corps may be organized for service on the waterfront. There are here now graduates of a similar course of lectures and at the conclusion of the present series, Mr. Overton of the Seamen's Institute expects to make practical use of the knowledge obtained in the organization of an ambulance corps.

Dr. Sinclair in the first lecture last evening confined himself to an exposition of the anatomical construction of the body. He described the properties of blood, as well as telling in detail its constituent parts. The nervous system, bone structure, muscles, etc., were also described, the doctor saying that before "first aid to the injured" could be given it was extremely necessary to know just how the body was made up. The two principal injuries, he stated, were the breaking of bones and hemorrhages; and the formation of clots, or coagulation was also explained in detail.

Dr. Sinclair said that the way to discover whether a rib had been broken was to press on all of them and if the pain always appeared to be in the same spot, a fracture was certain. A fracture of the collar bone he said was dangerous because of the fact that there is a main artery just under the bone and a movement of the fractured portion might pierce the blood vessel. In cases of a broken collar bone, the doctor said that the best plan was to place the injured man on his back and then send for a physician. Dislocations also should be left alone if it was possible to secure medical aid within twenty-four hours.

Kona Again in Court.

The Kona Sugar plantation is again in legal trouble. At Kailua last week a suit was instituted by the Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., against C. J. Hutchins, the Waterhouse Trust Co., and E. E. Conant for possession of two certain ahupuaas which form a part of the plantation and one of which is the site of the mill. One suit was filed last week and was withdrawn later to allow of changes to be made in the petition. It has since been instituted for a second time. In the suit for summary possession of this land it is claimed that the defendants have not carried out their agreement with the Kapiolani Estate and had therefore forfeited their rights to the leased lands. Among other things it is alleged that the terms of lease have been violated by the failure to pay taxes and to pay rent and also by the failure to fence in the land leased from the Kapiolani Estate. It is further charged that the land is being allowed to go to waste by reason of the fact that fruit and ornamental trees are being destroyed. The petition asks that the complainant be given summary possession of the land.

As the mill is located on one of the sections of land claimed by the Kapiolani Estate, the plan of reorganization with California capital is likely to be knocked in the head in case the property is awarded to the plaintiff in this new suit. The fact of the suit being brought is said to indicate also that Hutchins may not be able to consummate his sale of the property to the California people, as he was trustee for the Kapiolani Estate among others.

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BIG RAISE OF RENTAL

By Bishop Estate for Kalihi Land.

Members of the Board of Health at yesterday's meeting sustained a shock in a letter from the Bishop Estate. It was a proposition to give a new lease of the land at Kalihi for ten years, but at a prodigious increase of rent. Hitherto the Government has been paying a rental of \$30 an acre for the land. Now the Bishop Estate asks \$400 a year, the Government to pay taxes, for the less than nine acres occupied by permanent institutions under the Board of Health. Following is the letter conveying the proposal:

Honolulu, Feb. 24, 1904.
Chas. B. Cooper, M. D., President of the Board of Health, Honolulu.

Dear Sir: Referring to your communication No. 1478, dated February 19th, 1904, the trustees of the Estate of B. P. Bishop will grant to the Territorial Board of Health a lease of the 8.8 acres at Kapalama, this city, desired and now used by it for pest house purposes and home for non-leprous children of leprous parents, upon the following terms and conditions:

1st.—That the Territorial Government, the present lessee, signify in writing its acquiescence to the release of the portion of the premises desired, now held by the Government made under Bishop Estate lease No. 764.

2nd.—That the proposed lease date from the first day of January, 1905, the date of expiration of the said lease No. 764 to the Government, and to endure for the term of ten (10) years thence ensuing.

3rd.—That the rental be four hundred dollars (\$400) per annum payable annually in advance net above all taxes, rates and assessments whatsoever.

4th.—That the lessee be privileged to use water from the artesian well on the mauka side of the road controlled by the said lessors, provided, however, that the connection therewith be not larger than a 3-inch pipe laid along the mauka side of the railroad track in such manner as may be approved by the lessors or their agents; and that all costs for labor and material required in making such connection, and for all necessary changes and alterations in the pipe system and maintenance thereof during the term of lease, be borne by the lessee. Reserving, however, from this privilege unto the lessors, the right to tap the water main at any time or place for the benefit of other tenants of the Bishop Estate to such extent as the supply of water may warrant.

5th.—That the conditions of lease be as usually embodied in those issued by the trustees of this Estate, and all costs to be borne by the lessee.

This offer is subject to written acceptance within 30 days from date.

Very truly yours,

E. T. WINANT,

For Secretary, Estate of B. P. Bishop.

Dr. Cooper undertook to take the situation further in hand and report to the Board.

THE FOUNTAIN MATTER.

Mrs. Whitney, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, wrote the following letter, which was filed pending an application for permission to erect the fountain in question: Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Hawaii, Honolulu, Feb. 19, 1904. Dr. C. B. Cooper, President Board of Health.

Dear Sir: Referring to your note of Feb. 18 enclosing a communication from E. G. Keen, in regard to a proposed drinking fountain to be erected by the W. C. T. U.

Our arrangements with "Bath the Plumber" have been made through Mr. Ed. Benner, who promised before ordering the fountain to obtain permission from the Board of Health. I regret that he has not done so.

The proposed fountain, however, is one of the kind mentioned by Dr. Mays in your meeting Wednesday, an iron standard holding a bowl from which rises a jet of water some inches above the bowl. No cup is required, nor is there apparently any way in which disease could be communicated.

I am, yours respectfully,

MARY S. WHITNEY.

OTHER BUSINESS.

Dr. P. R. Waughan sent from Chicago his resignation of the position of Government physician for Kealia and Hanaele, Kauai, as he did not intend returning to the Territory. Dr. Putman has been filling his place for some time.

There was no report from the committee on cemeteries, but it was agreed that the Board in a body should make a tour of those places next week.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Lane on jury duty there was no report of the committee on Kealia duck ranches. The president promised to report Hilo regulations next week.

Dr. L. E. Cofer, chief quarantine officer, reported by letter the health conditions in the Orient; thus: Hongkong, two weeks to Jan. 29, smallpox 2 cases; Shanghai, two weeks to Jan. 23, smallpox 2 cases and 31 deaths; Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, to latest dates, clean.

Besides President Cooper there were present Dr. Mays, Fred. C. Smith and E. C. Winston.

"How did you like the intermezzo at the opera last night?" asked Mrs. Oldcastle. "Not very well," replied her hostess. "Josiah thought he was great, but it always turns me against a person when they have their whiskers running down to a point that way."—Chicago Record-Herald.

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**WHAT A BOTANIST
MAY SEE IN HONOLULU**

A. B. LYONS IN THRU'S ANNUAL

Six days without sight of land. No wonder there is excitement among the passengers when, in the dawn of the seventh day, they distinguish close at hand outlines of mountains losing themselves above in cloud.

With impatience they wait for daylight, eager to see once more the green of living plants. It is well that their eagerness does not hasten the imperishable course of nature, for the volcanic cones of the lee coast they are passing, though striking in outline, are nearly bare of vegetation.

At last as we pass Diamond Head, with the entrance of the harbor only three miles ahead, the growing light enables us to discriminate the deep green of the tree-embowered city, the paler shades of grass lands and the ruddy brown of the great tufa cone in the foreground. The fringe of coconut palms along the Waikiki beach, distinguishable even to the naked eye although two miles distant, tells us that we are in the tropics. Otherwise, while the verdure delights the starved eye as verdure, there is nothing in it suggestive of tropical luxuriance. Indeed, unless there have been copious rains, the country will strike one as rather parched.

A botanist, new to the tropics, will be eager to make closer acquaintance with the vegetation seen thus in mass in the distance. He tries with his field glass to make out details as the steamer continues its course, parallel with the shore, but at a tantalizing distance, owing to the coral reef.

Arrived at the dock he will look in vain for any green thing. Even the water will be destitute of the weeds that would seem to him prizes. He must content himself with watching the kaka boys, clad save for a breech cloth in their bare, brown skins, diving for the coins that passengers throw into the water.

At last he is safely stowed in what is called a back with the agreeable prospect of a breakfast on shore occupying a large part of his thoughts, and as he is whisked on through town he catches glimpses of unfamiliar trees and shrubs that make him impatient to form their closer acquaintance.

The results of his observations in the next few days he may summarize somewhat as follows: The streets of Honolulu for the most part are unshaded, although the city seems like one great park—the houses, in their spacious grounds embowered in trees and shrubbery. Palm trees abound of numerous species. Most stately of all is the royal palm, always rigidly erect, its head of comparatively few pinnate fronds surmounting the pale colored, smooth, gracefully tapering column of its stem. Less striking but more beautiful is the date palm, whose slender, numerous fronds curve gracefully outward and whose erect, shaggy, massive trunk is symbolic of strength in repose. There are palms with slender stems not more than three inches in diameter and twenty feet high, stocky palms with immense fronds twice as large and three times as numerous as those of the royal palm, the stem two feet or more in diameter and only ten or fifteen feet high, palms with smooth, strictly cylindrical jointed trunks, looking like gigantic bamboos, fan palms, feathery palms, palms with berry-like drupes, palms with cone-like fruit, palms bearing nuts small and large, naked and covered with a husk. Queen of them all with its slender, crooked trunk 50 to 100 feet high, its plume of magnificent, gracefully waving, yellow green fronds and its generous burden of fruit is the cocoanut palm, which however, finds the climate of Honolulu scarcely warm enough for its finest development.

One will find in Honolulu very few plants belonging to the original flora of the islands. Even the grasses and weeds are nearly all exotic. The few "indigenous" trees occasionally planted are after all not aboriginal, having been brought from the Polynesian islands further south by the original settlers. Very few species peculiar to the Hawaiian Islands are to be found anywhere except in the forests of the interior, where such species mostly originated. There are, however, many species of littoral plants which are widely distributed, the seeds, tubers or stems being transported long distances without injury by the salt sea water. These, with some cosmopolitan ferns, whose spores are readily carried long distances by wind, or accidentally adhering to the feathers or feet of migratory birds, are about the only truly native plants one will see in the vicinity of Honolulu. Only a few of the 135 or more native ferns are commonly planted in gardens. The one that will particularly attract attention is the birdnest fern, *Neopteris nidus*, which is frequently placed in the croch of a branching tree trunk, its favorite location in its habitat. One would not recognize it at first glance as a fern at all. Its fronds are entire, 3 to 5 feet long, by 5 to 7 inches wide, forming a regular crown. The foliage is rather that of an indigenous plant like the banana than a fern, but the spores growing on its under surface betray it.

The tree ferns which abound in the forest, and which are peculiar Hawaiian species, you will rarely see in cultivation in Honolulu. They do not thrive in so dry a climate. This is unfortunate, for nothing could be more ornamental. The finest of them is the palm fern, *Gibbium Chamissoi*, whose emerald young fronds are clothed with a glistening, silky, capillary chaff of an old gold color, fine and soft as the finest wool; formerly collected under the vernacular name *pili* for filling pillows and mattresses—the same thing that in Sumatra is known as *neungwar jambi*, or the *paku kidang*, used by orangutans as a styptic. The fern trees in the woods have trunks six to fifteen or even twenty feet high and six to ten inches or more in diameter.

Among the indigenous trees occasionally seen in Honolulu is the breadfruit tree, which is planted as a shade tree with an eye to utility. The young trees are very beautiful as long as they retain their symmetrical, pyramidal form. The ample, dark green, rigid leaves, more than a foot long and pinnately

lobed make a very dense shade, and suggest the idea of extraordinary vigor of growth which is carried out consistently by the great green globes of its fruit. In the older trees the beauty of symmetry is lost, but there remains an air of sturdy self assertion which seems to excuse their grotesque ugliness.

Another tree doubtless imported by the aborigines is the ohia, or mountain apple, *Eugenia Malaccensis*, occasionally seen in Honolulu, but not happy where there is so little rain. A noble tree it is under favorable conditions, with its large, oval, deep green, shining leaves, and the scarlet tassels of its numerous blossoms, but it is when the fruit is ripe that the tree is in its glory, great clusters of the deep red luscious looking "apples" clinging about its branches and larger limbs everywhere. Juicy and refreshing the fruit is, although rather insipid.

Conspicuous by the paleness of its silvery foliage among the shade trees near the city, as well as in the valleys of the interior, is the kukui, or candlestick tree, *Aleurites Moluccana*. The fruit looks something like the black walnut, but is larger and frequently contains two nuts. These are as large as an English walnut, with a shell nearly as hard as that of a hickory nut, from which are carved effective ornaments, black as jet, and capable of receiving a high polish. The oily kernels were formerly strung on bamboo splints by the natives for torches, whence, to this day, a lamp is an *ipu kukui*.

Another native plant, abundant in the mountains, you will often see planted for hedges—a *Dracaena* (more properly *Cordyline*)—but with green, not red or variegated, foliage. The natives call it *ti*, and find many uses for it. The roots, which are three to six inches thick and several feet long are roasted or steamed in underground ovens, sugar being produced abundantly in the process. In this condition it is eaten, or rather chewed and the juice sucked from it, but the principal use made of it by the natives is to produce *okolehao*, a kind of moon-shiner's whiskey. The leaves take the place of wrapping paper in the fish market. *Haole* (white people) make a bundle of putting up packages with it, but the native Hawaiian is very dextrous in its use, and the imitative Chinaman succeeds equally well.

Banana trees you see everywhere, but not generally planted for ornament. The trade wind blows too constantly to allow them to keep a whole leaf more than a day or two, unless under shelter of a house. The stranger is surprised at their variety, as different one from another as the varieties of pear or apple. Some grow on small "trees," not more than six feet high, others run up fifteen, twenty and even twenty-five feet. The rapidity of growth is something amazing. Cut off the trunk of a half grown plant—you find that it is made up simply of the sheaths of leaf stalks, the center occupied by the coming leaf, which immediately begins to push forward so that in a few minutes it projects noticeably, and in half a day it will have grown out several inches.

The fruit of the different varieties varies greatly in size, shape color and flavor; the fruit clusters in some varieties are very large, in others always small. Of the thousands of blossoms produced from each "bud," only a few, fifty or less to two hundred of the first, are followed by fruit; a seed is never developed. One variety has the fruit cluster erect instead of pendant. Some are good to eat uncooked, and spoiled by cooking, others are unpalatable unless cooked, when they are delicious.

You would not distinguish a plant of Manila hemp from a banana "tree," but the fruit of the former is insipid, and filled with perfectly developed seeds. Your guide will point out to you as the traveler's palm a plant which your botanist's eye will recognize as a banana rather than a palm. Unlike the banana it is a branching perennial plant, and unlike banana, its great banners of leaves are so tough in texture that they are but little split to pieces by the wind. The flower clusters are lateral, not terminal, and the bracts are persistent, so that the fruit is concealed from view. You find, however, that it resembles a banana in shape, although only three or four inches long. But the part of the fruit which in the banana is the edible pulp is tough and horny, and your curiosity to know what is inside subsides after you have tried your jackknife on it a while. You will make a mistake, though, if you throw the refractory thing away. Take it home and let it lie a day in the sun and you will find that your curiosity to the persuasion of the sun, and splits into three valves, which separate and

recur, revealing one of Nature's marvels. Each valve is found to hold two lines of seeds, each enveloped in a fantastic jacket of deep, clear blue. What for? That is more than I can tell, but the bony bananas make very pretty ornaments in a botanist's collection. One of the most stately trees seen in Honolulu is the mango. Compact in its growth, its foliage is dense, consisting of linear-lanceolate, rather rigid leaves, six to nine inches long, dark green when mature, but while young in the spring, of a rich purple-red color; the new leaves contrasting with those of the last year's growth, which in a tropical tree are of course persistent. Following the flowers, which are not more showy than those of our native sumacs, comes a fruitage which bends low the sturdy boughs of the tree. Nature outdid herself in forming and painting the mango. The curves of its outline are faultlessly graceful—the fruit ovoid, but flattened a little, and with the two sides unequally developed, giving it something of a comma shape. The fruit when ripe is a rich yellow, with the side exposed to the sun-light crimsoned, as in red-checked apples. But then there are as many varieties of mango as of apple. A beautiful sight, but as yet a rare one in Honolulu, is a litchi tree (*nephelium litchi*) in full fruit. At a little distance you would mistake the separate fruits for exceptionally large and rich colored strawberries, and the trees are so loaded that they seem a mass of crimson. The fruit, which is about one and a quarter inches in diameter, contains a single large brown seed, surrounded by a juicy, but rather firm pulp like that of a malaga grape, the whole covered with a rough skin, thin, but almost woody in texture. The pulp is sweet with a flavor something like that of a musky grape, but with a suggestion of smokiness that leaves you divided in your mind whether you care to try another. If you decide in favor of such trial, you may come to understand how the Chinaman can consider this the most luscious of all fruits.

There is nothing beautiful about a guava tree, except its white, rose-like blossoms, and its profusion of golden-yellow fruit. The habit of the tree or bush is straggling, the foliage coarse, and often disfigured by a black fungus growth. It is rarely planted, but it grows spontaneously on the uplands and in the valleys, forming, over extensive tracts, a dense chaparral. Thousands of tons of the fruit go to waste every year. Under Annexation we may expect that these will be manufactured into delicious jelly, for which there should be a good demand.

The pleban guava has an aristocratic cousin, called the mandarin guava, which forms an ornamental tree of considerable size—its trunk and branches smooth from exfoliation of the bark, its foliage of rather small obovate, thick, shining leaves—the fruit small and quite acid. A third species, *Psidium Cattlejana*, with similar foliage, grows only into a small shrub, whose fruit is an inch or less in diameter, globular, red, and quite acid, though of an agreeable flavor. It is known as the strawberry guava.

The orange family is well represented of course, the trees, orange, lime, lemon, shaddock, citron, etc., having a very strong family resemblance, and all ornamental, particularly when in fruit. The trees naturally have a more luxuriant growth than in California, but are not more prolific. A characteristic plant in Honolulu, especially about the houses of natives is the papaya. An erect trunk, generally, but not always unbranched, bearing at the summit a cluster of large palmately lobed or divided leaves, fifteen to twenty inches in diameter on petioles two feet long, in the axil of each, in the female plant, a bud, blossom or fruit. There will thus be always fruit in all stages of growth, the lowest green, the ripe and yellow, the rest green. The fruit is melon-like in size and structure, obovoid and four to five inches in diameter, but the peppy seeds are surrounded with a fleshy covering. A plant will ripen several of these fruits each week for several years. The male tree produces great panicles of white blossoms having a delicious spicy fragrance. Another tree during the summer months will attract especial notice by its tempting display of fruit; this is the avocado, more commonly known as the alligator pear, *Persea gratissima*. The tree is not usually large, nor is its foliage particularly attractive—the rather coarse, somewhat rough, obovate leaves six or eight inches long. The fruit is commonly elongated pear shape—sometimes club shaped, occasionally curved like a crooknecked squash, but also sometimes quite spherical, smooth skinned, green until quite mature, then in some varieties, suddenly changing to a dark purple like that of the egg plant fruit, in others becoming somewhat yellowish. The weight might range from eight to thirty ounces, according to the variety, or rather according to the individual tree, for each seems to be a law unto itself. The fruit contains a single

recur, revealing one of Nature's marvels. Each valve is found to hold two lines of seeds, each enveloped in a fantastic jacket of deep, clear blue. What for? That is more than I can tell, but the bony bananas make very pretty ornaments in a botanist's collection.

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**FOUR TONS
TO ACRE****Annual Meeting of the
Waimea Sugar
Company.**

The Waimea Sugar Mill company held its annual meeting yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the assembly room over Castle & Cooke's. The election of officers resulted as follows:

W. E. Rowell, president; J. A. Gilman, vice president; E. D. Tenney, secretary; W. A. Bowen, treasurer; E. P. Chapin, director, and T. Richard Robinson, auditor.

Manager Fassoth's report, dated Waimea, Kauai, January 12, was presented as follows:

I beg to submit my report for the year ending December 31, 1903.

Crop 1903.—During the past twelve months we have taken off 110 acres cane, yielding an average of 3.9 tons sugar to the acre. 72 acres of ratoons are carried over from crop 1903. This cane did not ripen, but after application of the new Waimea River water started a vigorous growth and it has seemed advisable to let it stand a few months longer.

Crop 1904.—This consists of 100 acres plant cane and 90 acres ratoons, also 72 acres of ratoons carried over from crop 1903. The planting was delayed until completion of the new ditch early in September, and I should be inclined to put off harvesting the cane from September (the regular period for the commencement of cutting) until January of 1905, thus giving the plant cane a period of about 16 months in which to mature. But it will be easier to judge when the cane is further advanced.

Labor.—The contract made with the Japanese Co., for the entire care of the fields and delivery of cane to the mill, I am glad to say works very satisfactorily; they are working faithfully and seem satisfied with their engagement so far, realizing that they are working for themselves as much as they are for their employers.

Improvement.—The mill has been thoroughly overhauled and a new roller put in to replace one which was broken, so that I do not look for further heavy charges for repairs.

Waimea Ditch.—Construction was commenced on January 10th, 1903, and the water was turned on September 2nd, 1903. The delay of three months being occasioned by the late arrival of material. The late turning on of the water has caused an unsatisfactory and disappointing year, but the young cane is full of promise, entirely different from anything we have had for some years.

Treasurer W. A. Bowen submitted a report covering the following heads:

Permanent Improvements and Equipment; Operating Expenses; Revenue Account; Balance Sheet Condensed; Treasurer's Summary for the Year 1903.

Under Permanent Improvements and Equipment, a balance for December 31, 1903, was given at \$142,196.71 for 1903, a total of \$179,949.26.

Under Operating Expenses for 1903, the report an expense of \$37,513.79. Of this \$11,036.25 was for cultivating and harvesting, for which the company paid contractors for 4005 tons of cane at \$2.25 per ton. The steam pump expense for six months was \$6,351.62.

In the Profit and Loss statement, the balance brought down is \$42,662.62. The assets are given as follows:

Permanent Improvements and Equipment Accounts as per Exhibit "A"	\$179,949.26
Cash and Haw. Sugar Ref. Co. (Investment)	4,550.00
Cultivation Contractors	12,613.43
Cash on Hand	44.19
Containers	200.00
Lime, Oils, Etc.	75.00
Spare Flumes and Pipes	371.89
Sugar unreported (estimated)	11,028.94
Trade and Personal Accounts	135.53
Deficit at Debit of Profit and Loss	42,662.62
Total	\$251,630.86

**ANOTHER FINAN-
CIAL CONFERENCE**

There is to be another conference between business men and the Government this morning. It has been arranged for 9:30 o'clock in the executive chamber. Governor Carter was absent on Hawaii when last week's conference was held by representatives of the mercantile organizations with heads of departments relative to the Territorial finances.

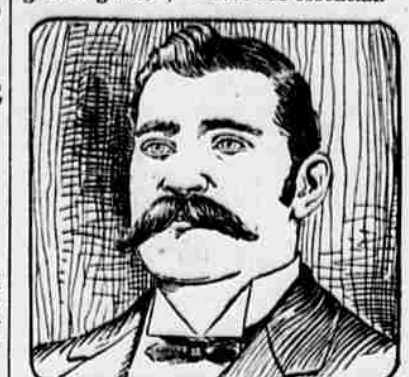
Today's conference is arranged to be with the Governor himself, with an intimation from the members of the business deputation that they "would like to have the Treasurer and Auditor present, if acceptable to the Governor." The deputation itself will be reinforced with bankers, an element that was absent at last week's conference.

Those meeting the Governor will be E. J. Lowrey and Jas. F. Morgan of the Chamber of Commerce; President Geo. W. Smith, Robert Catton and James Wakefield of the Merchants' Association, President C. M. Cooke of the Bank of Hawaii, Cashier E. I. Spalding of the bank of Claus Spreckels & Co., and Director M. P. Robinson of the First National Bank of Hawaii.

It is probable that the matter of the test case to be brought for the purpose of establishing the legality of appropriation bills, as it is confidently believed can be done, will be discussed. There is said to be no doubt that the Government can obtain advances of necessary funds against this year's taxes if only the validity of Treasury warrants be established.

Can't Eat

You certainly don't want to eat if you are not hungry. But you must eat, and you must digest your food, too. If not, you will become weak, pale, thin. Good food, good appetite, good digestion,—these are essential.



Mr. Robert Venus, of Lancaster, Tasmania, sends us his photograph and says: "I suffered greatly from loss of appetite, indigestion, pains in the stomach, weakness, and nervousness. Several doctors tried in vain to give me relief. A friend then induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for it had done him much good. The first bottle worked wonders for me. Soon my appetite came back, my indigestion was cured, and I was strong and hearty."

**AYER'S
Sarsaparilla**

There are many imitations "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Keep your bowels in good condition by using Ayer's Pills. They cure constipation, coated tongue, biliousness, sick headache.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
TO CREDITORS.**

The undersigned, duly appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Keawe Kailua, late of Kalaupapa, Molokai, deceased testate, by the Hon. J. W. Kalia, Circuit Judge of Maui, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present same to Henry Smith at the Judiciary Building, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, within six months from date, or they shall be forever barred. And all persons owing said estate are hereby requested to make immediate settlement of same with the said Henry Smith.

Dated Honolulu, Feb. 4, 1904.
MALA KAILUA,
Administrator with the Will Annexed,
Estate of Keawe Kailua.
2561—61—F

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHO ARE CONCERNED: Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed by the Territory of Hawaii for adjudication of water rights of the Valley of Kanaha, in which a controversy has arisen between the said Territory and the Pioneer Mill Company, Limited, therefore the hearing of said case is set for the 4th day of March, 1904, at 2 o'clock p. m., and all parties interested in the water rights of said Valley of Kanaha are ordered to appear before me at the premises of the Lahainaluna Seminary, Lahaina, Maui, at the aforesaid time, failing which the case will be adjudicated ex parte by default.

LYLE A. DICKEY,
Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the Island of Maui.
2561—Feb. 5, 12, 19.

**WANTED BOY PROPERLY SPANK-
ED.**

A schoolteacher boxed the ears of a pupil a few days ago. The boy told his mother, and the next day the teacher received the following note: "Nature has provided a proper place for the punishment of a boy, and it is not his ear. I will thank you to use it hereafter."—Muscatine (Kan.) Record.

WHAT THIS MAN SAYS

Only Reechoes the Sentiment
of Thousands In Our
Republic.

The Honolulu reader is asked to thoroughly investigate the following. This can readily be done as the gentleman whose statement is published below will be only too pleased to give minute particulars to anyone enquiring not out of idle curiosity but if the enquirer really suffers from any of the consequences which always attend weakened or inactive kidneys. Read carefully what this gentleman has to say:

Mr. J. D. Conn, of this city, is a carpenter by trade, and is employed at the Oahu railroad. "I was troubled," says Mr. Conn, "with an aching back. The attacks occurred periodically for years, and especially if I happened to catch cold. There were also other symptoms which plainly showed that my kidneys were out of order. A short time ago, I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and the wonderful things they were doing.

Proceeding, then, to Hollister & Co.'s drug store, I obtained some of these. Since taking these pills there is a great improvement in me. I always keep some of the pills on hand now so as to be provided for any contingency. I feel sure if anyone troubled as I was should give Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a fair trial they will not fail to be benefited by them."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and

CHAS. BREWER CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

Ship Tillie E. Starbuck sailing from New York to Honolulu March 1st. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For Freight Rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston, Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Honolulu.

Your Sugar Crop

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammonia. It has to feed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

Nitrate of Soda

(The Standard Ammoniate)

fed to each acre of growing cane, will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletin giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on post card.

WILLIAM S. MEYERS,

Director.

12-16 John St., New York, U. S. A.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

North German Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

"The Overland Limited"

ELECTRIC LIGHTED

California

To the EAST via

The Union Pacific

This Train is really a First-Class Modern Hotel

with Handsome Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Libraries, Smoking and Reading Rooms, Barber Shops, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), superbly appointed Dining Rooms, glittering with Mirrors, Cut Glass, Fragrant Flowers, Electric Candelabra, etc.; Promenades, Observation Rooms, Electric Lights, Electric Fans, Telephones, Electric Reading Lamps, Perfect Heat, etc.

RUNS EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Full Information Cheerfully Furnished on Application to

S. F. BOOTH,

General Agent.

1 Montgomery St., San Francisco

OR

E. L. Lomax, G. P. & T. A.

Omaha, Neb.

How he won her: "You serpent!" hissed the fair, but angry, daughter of Eve. "You snake charmer!" retorted the wise son of Adam. Then she smiled, and, womanlike, forgave him.—Chicago News.

WATER WAS TOO FRESH

Pearl Harbor Fish Die and Sharks Depart.

Fresh water accumulated to such an extent in Pearl Harbor during the two weeks' storm that eels, surface fishes and many shell fish were killed, and sharks departed for saltier domains.

The strong southerly gales backed up the water in Pearl Harbor, preventing the freshets from leaving the lochs at the bar. The heavy rains poured fresh water into the harbor, and in consequence the water was only slightly brackish on Monday at Puuloa. Around the Peninsula the water was practically fresh for a depth of several inches over a foot. It could be drunk.

WHAT A BOTANIST MAY SEE IN HONOLULU.

(Continued from page 6.)

very large seed, the shape and size of a peg-top; this is surrounded with a pulp of delicate texture which almost melts in one's mouth—not sweet nor acid, but having a characteristic nutty flavor that commends it highly to the educated palate. It is commonly eaten with salt and pepper, with or without vinegar, often with a mayonnaise dressing, or in a sandwich with thin bread and butter; frequently as an addition to (bouillon or consommé) soups. Unfortunately the fruit does not bear transportation well, or it would be better known in America.

The custard apple (Cherimoya) is not much planted in Honolulu, although the fruit sometimes comes into market from other districts. The sour sop, a congener, you will meet with more frequently, the tree with foliage somewhat like that of the avocado, like scales. As in other custard apples, the pulp contains scattered through it numerous seeds. It is fibrous and quite acid, resembling cotton batting soaked in a solution of cream of tartar. Few persons profess a fondness for the fruit.

Over arbors you will often see trained a vine of luxuriant growth, with ample, nearly round leaves, and fragrant, dark purple flowers, four inches or more in diameter, whose multitudinous rays proclaim it a passion flower. Among the leaves here and there is the large, melon-like fruit six to eight inches long, oval, pale green, with a smooth skin. This is the gmelina, one of the most delicious of tropical fruits. The edible part is precisely that which is a pulp like that of the Catawba grape. Only those with antiquated ideas about the cause of appendicitis hesitate about partaking of the delicacy, for to remove the seeds would be profanation.

Another passion flower produces a dull purple fruit of the size of a goose egg, which has a similar acid pulp, less delicate in flavor, but prized by many; it is known as the water lemon. Still another species, distinguished as the sweet water lemon, has a fruit somewhat larger and of a rich yellow color when ripe, the pulp, however, wanting acidity, and so not highly esteemed.

Other fruits that will be found in Honolulu are the South American mammee apple, a fine tree with handsome foliage; the pomegranate, planted as an ornamental shrub rather than for the sake of its fruit; the pineapple, in numerous varieties; the loquat (Rosaceae); the Java plum and so-called Spanish cherry (both Myrtaceae) and the familiar peach. Very few of the fruits of the temperate zone will grow in Honolulu. Apples, pears, plums, cherries, as well as such berries as the raspberry, blackberry, currant, gooseberry are conspicuous by their absence.

But few coniferous trees appear in Honolulu. The Monterey cypress is planted occasionally, and seems to thrive. Arbor Vitae was planted long ago in Nuanu Cemetery, and perhaps for this reason is scarcely seen elsewhere. Instead of pines and spruces, we find araucarias, which certainly supply their places very well, and which maintain their symmetry of growth in spite of the trade wind.

One tree which is more frequently seen in and about Honolulu than any of the foregoing, and which is frequently mistaken for a conifer is the round, Casuarina equisetifolia, probably originally a native of Australia, although now widely distributed in tropical countries. A leafless tree with drooping filamentous branchlets simulating the foliage of the pines, and with a fruit quite as conical in appearance certainly as that of the juniper, it might with great show of plausibility claim relationship with pine, cypress or cedar. The heavy, black, hard wood of the tree has been used by the South Sea Islanders for making war clubs, and in the Fiji Islands for the cannibal feasts. The tree was not known, however, to the aboriginal Hawaiian.

One of the finest exotic shade trees is the samang, commonly known in Honolulu as the monkey-pod tree. It is one of the numerous leguminous trees that have been introduced—most of them belonging to the Acacia or to the Cassia group, and having accordingly compound or decompound leaves. This is a great spreading tree of rapid growth, throwing out its branches as near the ground as circumstances will permit. Like many other plants of the family, it has the habit of folding together its leaflets at night, so that after six o'clock it presents a peculiar wilted appearance quite in contrast with its ordinary aspect, which is one of exuberant vitality. The foliage may become a little ragged in winter, but only preparatory to a more glorious rehabilitation, which culminates with its blossoming time, when for weeks the deep, rich green of its

foliage is seen as through a haze or mist of rose-purple. The blossoms, like those of other acacias, are tassels consisting mostly of the conspicuous filaments. A tree twenty years old may have a bole twelve or fifteen feet in girth, and cover with its shade a circle a hundred feet in diameter. The samang obviously, like the banyan, also occasionally seen in Honolulu, is a tree for the wealthy man. For the poor—and for the rich as well—there is the algaroba, the tree that more than any other gives character to the Honolulu landscapes. What the elm is to those in the Northern states, the algaroba is to the kamaaina in Honolulu. Its lank, lawless, often contorted, branches are too conspicuous, but they have a picturesqueness of their own, and if we have been inclined to take offense at them on artistic considerations, there is a grace in the poise of its slender branchlets and a witchery in their swaying to the breeze, and a light-heartedness and abandon with which the living tree gives itself to play with sunlight and shower, with gale and zephyr, that makes irresistible appeal to that in the human life that reflects the life universal.

Not on sentimental grounds only is the algaroba a favorite. It is a tree easily propagated and of rapid growth. Its diaphanous shade moderates the heat of the tropical sun, yet permits the grass of the lawn beneath it to grow perfectly well, in dry seasons indeed saves it from scorching. It supplies fuel for the kitchen, fodder (in its saccharine pods) for the horses, and honey of finest quality for the beekeeper. Finally its roots go so deep that they find water for vigorous growth where other trees can be kept alive only by irrigation. The arid lowlands on the lee coasts of Oahu, Molokai and Hawaii have been converted from desert to forest by the algaroba tree. And the parent tree from which these forests have sprung still stands, not yet an old tree, near the Roman Catholic "Cathedral" on Fort Street.

In driving out into the country near Honolulu, you are surprised to find how few wayside flowers there are. You look in vain for anything corresponding with buttercups, daisies, sunflowers, goldenrods, asters or gentians. You may, very rarely, see a forlorn May weed—the plant was introduced long ago, but does not thrive and multiply—the bright colors are almost absent.

Yes, there are white poppy thistles, Agave Mexican, as fine as you will see anywhere—and over rocky ledges you may see spread a mantle of convolvulus, with profusion of blossoms perhaps blue white striped with pink, perhaps blue, pale, but vivid, changing to pink. Here and there the sand near the shore may be carpeted with nolu—Zygophyllum tribulium—and surely nothing could be more gay than the bold of its delicately fragrant blossoms—Mahukona violets they are called locally. But, for the most part the flowers by the wayside are inconspicuous and of dull colors.

But you have forgotten lantana! No, "that is another story." Lantana cannot be counted as a wayside wild flower. It has taken possession of all the land, and would leave no road at all if perpetual warfare were not waged upon it. Gay enough it is, but with its calico colors covering hill and dale and field, you look in vain for the individual prize which you could bring home as a wild flower. For once nature has placed in juxtaposition in this plant harshly incongruous colors, but who could have imagined thirty years ago that the carefully tended garden novelty seen here and there in Honolulu would within a generation convert into impenetrable thicket half the pasture land of Oahu? Those who have seen only the little plants which in temperate climates must be kept in pots half the year for fear of injury from frost can hardly understand what I mean when I speak of this plant as in complete possession, but on Oahu it is not frost but drought that it has to contend with, and it seems impossible to scorch the life out of the plant. In a tropical climate its growth is astonishingly robust. Three or four feet in height is a minimum; except in parched regions, five to eight feet is more common, and in the borders of the forests where moisture is abundant, it becomes a tree. I have a piece of one of the trunks that measures fully four inches in diameter; the plant, supported as it was by neighboring forest trees, was not less than twenty feet high. But however favorable the climatic environment, the lantana could never have spread as it has without assistance. It found an ally in the newly introduced mynah bird, which feeds on its fruit and so scatters far and wide its seeds.

Returning to the city, where lantana is proscribed, we look about for garden flowers. Every dwelling of any pretension shows evidence of the care of a yard man, who keeps up the grounds. He could surely find time to plant and tend a flower bed, but it is quite the exception to find that he has done this. In place of flowering plants, you will find bordering the driveway and about the dwelling, foliage plants and ferns rather than flowers. It is because the yard man is not a skilled horticulturist, or is there good reason why preference is given to the foliage plants? Custom or fashion has something to do with it, but custom is generally based on reason, and here it is evident in the first place that shade-loving plants must have the preference, and in the second that plants which retain their beauty the year round, and year after year will in the natural course of things displace in a little while the flowering plants which are not equally perennial.

There is another reason. The eye delights in color, and will not be content with the beauty of form alone. But in Honolulu the flower bed is not a necessity in order to satisfy this craving. If one has a few oleander shrubs in some countries in tubs, but perennial shrubs of bloom, redolent of perfume; an Alamanca vine shading the veranda, and gorgeous the year round with its great golden blossoms; perhaps a Tiburgia giving generously blue to supplement the gold, or if a richer blue is sought, a Clitoria vine; a hedge of scarlet Hibiscus perpetually in bloom, and one or two Plumerias, that may be ungainly in aspect for a month or two when the leaves drop from their club-like stems, but which make ample atonement the rest of the year in the profusion of their fragrant, exquisitely molded, delicately tinted, starlike blossoms; if one has a few plants like these he may rest satisfied as regards his ap-

petite for color. Even without this, he may have all through the summer months almost a surfeit of color. A neighbor has perhaps an arbor covered with a Bougainvillea vine. When the blossoming time comes, the deep green of its foliage will be flecked at first with a ruddy purple—more accurately magenta—but soon the patches of color will spread and become confluent, until the whole arbor is a mass of purple. It seems like an experiment in decorative art belonging to a primitive and barbaric stage. You are not sorry that nature has not yet repeated it. There are varieties of Bougainvillea, however, of a more pleasing color—salmon, brick red, even an orange scarlet. What is remarkable in all is that it is not the flowers at all that are thus colored. It is only the bracts that enclose the inconspicuous flower clusters. The plant is of the same family as the four o'clock, in which, botanists tell us that the colored part is calyx, not corolla.

Another vine often trained over porches and barns, a Bignonia, but unlike the Trumpet Creeper, makes the Bougainvillea envious when it puts on its gala dress. Here again is solid color, but no longer the suggestions of the dye vat. It is the color of living flame, not uniform in tint, but full of lights and shades such as belong to veritable flame, and the plant wears this gorgeous attire wholly concealing the every day garment of green which it covers, for weeks at a time, and more than once in the year.

More prized but less common is the Stephanotis, whose fragrant clusters in their season transform the trellis into a snow bank.

The same snow effect is produced when the ungainly fleshy stems of the nightblooming cereus (Cereus triquetra) which are piled up on stone fences, making the semblance of an evergreen hedge, clothe themselves, as they do once in three or four weeks, through the summer months, with their giant lily blossoms. There is one of those hedges at Oahu College—a continuous stretch of two hundred yards, on which it is a common thing to see two thousand blossoms at once—sometimes there have been three or four times that number. Of course this snow melts under the morning sun. By nine o'clock in the morning the glory is departed, although the following night may see it restored. The plant blossoms two nights in succession, with perhaps a few belated flowers for the third night, or a few that anticipate the general blossoming—then there will be a rest while a new crop of buds develop. The flowers are provided each with a score of stamens and a thousand stamens—I have counted them more than once, myself—they are visited by swarms of honey bees and by other insects, and yet very rarely indeed is fruit matured. Only twice in thirty years, I believe, has fruit appeared, a very few each time, on the hedge I have just spoken of.

But trees vie with vines and humbler plants in decking themselves in lively colors. With us in the temperate zone, the blossoming time of a tree is of necessity short, and it must come generally not later than June or early July. The flowers, if colored at all, are generally white, the tulip tree, Judas tree, and a few Rosaceae forming the principal exceptions. Among tropical trees the colors are often brilliant, and the blossoming season may be greatly prolonged, and trees of the same species do not necessarily put forth their blossoms the same week or the same month.

It is trees of the Cassia family, Caesalpiniae, especially that light up with color the spacious grounds about Honolulu residences. Yellows are perhaps the most common. The species of cassia which are shrubs or shrubby vines rather than trees have all yellow flowers, and many of them are perennial bloomers. The Caesalpiniae are sometimes shrubs, sometimes large trees, the blossoms being commonly yellow. A very beautiful tree of this genus is the yellow poinciana, a massive head of finely cut foliage; the ample flower clusters giving place to purple pods, so numerous as to give the whole tree their ruddy hue.

The Bauhinias, sturdy climbers or small trees, remarkable for their two-lobed leaves (whence named for the two brothers Bauhin), give preference to pink and red rather than to yellow. In the St. Thomas tree, the petals of the showy flowers have crimson spots on a paler ground, having been sprinkled according to tradition with the blood of the martyred saint.

Very conspicuous throughout the summer months is the tree known in Honolulu as the golden shower, or more prosaically as the pudding stick tree—to medical men familiar as Purging Cassia, Cathartocarpus fistula. The foliage is comparatively scanty, consisting of pinnate leaves with large entire leaflets. The cylindrical, deep brown pods, fifteen inches or more in length and three-fourths of an inch in diameter, are rather ornamental than otherwise, as they sway with every breeze. In spring the buds appear in drooping panicles, and then for four months there is a continuous succession of the pure primrose yellow, fragrant blossoms that justify the popular name of the tree. The petals, which are of a delicate, rich color, are really coarse in texture; this explains why they last as they do ten days or a fortnight without noticeable change.

Another tree allied to the Purging Cassia, and called Horse Cassia, has foliage resembling that of the locust, although the leaves are larger, and the huge, rough, club-like pods are eighteen to twenty inches long, and more than an inch in diameter; but in this species, the blossoms which remind one of those of the Judas tree last only a few weeks.

A third allied species has a foliage very similar to that just described, only that the heavy fronds have a peculiarly graceful droop. The pods in external appearance resemble those of Purging Cassia. In the latter the pod has transverse diaphragms separating the seeds, which are embedded in pulp. In this species each seed is enclosed in a tiny box, shaped just like a pill box, of woody texture, yet with walls not thicker than Bristol board. These little cells lie inside the pod exactly like so many coins rolled up in brown paper. The flowers are produced in clusters which closely surround the boughs of the previous year's growth. They resemble in size, shape and color the largest, deepest colored crab apple blossoms, but the tree remains apparently in full bloom ten or twelve weeks, a joy to the eye to behold. There is in fact, as in the golden

BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Soft White Hands Luxuriant Hair Produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of Aust. Depot, R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LEXNOR LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

KOHALA WATER FRANCHISE SALE

Besides making further modifications in the Kohala water franchise, the Governor has directed another postponement of the sale. It is now set for March 12. A. C. Gehr, champion of the original ditch company, cabled to Governor Carter from Washington saying he was coming to Honolulu to bid and asking that the date of sale be fixed so that he could be present.

Among the changes in the license is a reduction of the upset price, which was put at two and a half per cent. of the gross receipts. Then the time limit for completing the first section is to be altered from two years to eighteen months. Land Commissioner Pratt will revise the notice accordingly without delay.

Chinese Line No More.

It is reported that the China Commercial Steamship Company has entered into an agreement with the Portland and Asiatic Steamship Company by which it abandons San Francisco as a port of call for its liners and is hereafter to engage in the transportation from Portland of goods consigned to the Orient in common with the other company. The freight war which has long been a source of annoyance to shippers has thus come to an end.—Hawaii Shippo.

Doko's Violent Intentions.

Senator Tillman tells a story of Doko, a little town in South Carolina, with just about enough people to fill a small school house. At the beginning of the Civil war its people became greatly excited over secession and held a mass meeting at which these resolutions were passed: "Resolved, First, that South Carolina should secede. Resolved, Second, that if South Carolina don't damned if Doko don't."

shower, a succession of blossoms, no one lasting probably more than about ten days. The only name known for it in Honolulu is simply Cathartocarpus. I have never learned its true botanical name.

I have left for the last, mention of a genus which must be the first to attract the attention of the stranger, viz.: Poinciana, nearly related to Caesalpinia. One species forms a rather straggling shrub with thorny branches, known commonly as Pride of Barbadoes, or Barbadoes flower-fence, the scarlet and orange blossoms with crimped petals and long exerted stamens, forming stately pyramids of bloom, each raceme occupying a month or more in expanding its numerous buds. A second species (sappan) is very similar except that the flowers are of an orange yellow color.

A third forms a fine tree of medium size, the smooth trunk expanded at the base laterally into buttresses corresponding with the principal roots, the foliage arranged in horizontally spreading layers, and consisting of regular mimosa-like leaves, as beautiful as the fronds of a fern. Were it not for the great flat coarse pods, twelve to sixteen inches long, by one and a half wide, you would say that in the freshness of its new foliage at the close of the rainy season, it had no peer for beauty among the shade trees of the city. By and by it begins to put on its summer adornments. Here and there among the branches burns a dazzling glow of crimson. Day by day new flames burst out, and then they spread and coalesce until the whole tree is ablaze. How the landscape is lighted up by those masses of solid color! In another tree such gaudiness of attire would seem vulgar. Here it is regal. Gold and crimson belong of right to this queen, for whom it is right too, that the ground beneath should have its thick carpet of the unfaded fallen petals.

There are other plants equally imbued with a passion for brilliant color—the cardinal flower of the meadow, the Zauschneria of California hill-sides, the Atamasco lily, the scarlet Salvia, the rose and the carnation of the gardens, but where among them all is one which can pour forth her passion in any such lavish creation? Well is the tree named Poinciana regia.

ALBERT B. LYONS, M.D.
Detroit, Mich.

CHINESE HOMES NEED CLEANSING

Editor Advertiser: Chinese New Year is over and the Chinese have greeted, visited and fed their friends and themselves, have given their children pieces of money, paid their debts and fired enough crackers to keep away devils for a year.

Now is the time for health inspectors to visit all the Chinese homes of one neighborhood and have the floors and wood-work thoroughly washed with good soap and water. A den infected. Note if the following monthly mortality report shows a large percentage of Chinese deaths. Living in dark, close rooms, unwashed and unaired, sleeping in bunks placed one over another like berths in a ship, crowded together like sheep, with debris thrown under the houses, excrements soaked into the earth to rise later in the air loaded with dangerous germs. Every piece of furniture covered with dirt, towels that are never boiled, bedding that is never washed. It is to be wondered at that the little children coming from such homes, should be covered with infected sores and wounds, scabies, pinkeys and many of them dying of tuberculosis? Half a dozen unclean families are enough to start an epidemic and then do we hear of cases of plague, etc. It would pay the American government to teach the ignorant to be clean and for this purpose trained nurses and competent physicians should be sent to every part of the city.

"A FRIEND OF THE CHINESE"

MOTHERS

should know. The troubles with multitudes of girls is a want of proper nourishment and enough of it. Now-a-days they call this condition by the learned name of Anemia. But words change no facts. There are thousands of girls of this kind anywhere between childhood and young ladyhood. Disease finds most of its victims among them. Some of them are passing through the mysterious changes which lead up to maturity and need especial watchfulness and care. Alas, how many break down at this critical period; the story of such losses is the saddest in the history of home. The proper treatment might have saved most of these household treasures, if the mothers had only known of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION and given it to their daughters, they would have grown to be strong and healthy women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In building up pale, puny, emaciated children, particularly those troubled with Anemia, Scrofula, Rickets, and Pone and Blood diseases, nothing equals it; its tonic qualities are of the highest order. A Medical Institution says: "We have used your preparation in treating children for coughs, colds and inflammation; its application has never failed us in any case, even the most aggravated bordering on pneumonia." The more it is used the less will be the ravages of disease from infancy to old age. It is both a food and a medicine,—modern, scientific, effective from the first dose, and never deceives or disappoints. "There is no doubt about it." Sold by all chemists here and throughout the world.



ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Feb. 23.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Lahaina, Maui, with 1600 bags coffee, 1804 bags sugar, 31 head cattle, 144 bags awa, 128 bags taro, 47 bunches bananas, 20 boxes fruit, 20 kegs butter, 19 sds. hides, 15 pkgs. hats, 10 cts. fowls, 17 pigs, 7 boxes fish, 200 pkgs. sundries. Arr. schr. S. H. Lunsman, Johnson, from Moji, Japan, 42 days out, at 4 p. m.

Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, from Kaula ports, at 5:15 a. m.
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kaula ports, at 4:20 a. m.
Am. bkt. Amelia, Weller, 25 days from Eureka, at 10 a. m.
Stmr. Wainaleale, Piltz, from Kaula ports, at 10 a. m.

Thursday, Feb. 25.

S. S. Argyle, Gilboy, from Kahului at 6:30 a. m.
Stmr. Lehua, Napala, from Maui ports and Kahoolawe, at 6 a. m., with 200 sheep and 10 pkgs. sundries.
American bark Yosemite, Flynn, 76 days from Newcastle, at 5:30 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, Feb. 23.
Stmr. Kinah, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at 12 m.
Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, for Honolulu, Kanae, Lahaina, Nanea, Honolulu and Kukuhaele, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kaula ports, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.
Gaso, schr. Eclipse, Gahan, for Anahola, at 3 p. m.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Waimanalo, at 7 a. m.
S. S. Rosecrans, Johnson, for San Francisco, via Hilo, 5:30 p. m.
Am. schr. W. H. Talbot, Hennecke, for San Francisco at 5:30 p. m.

Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Italian cruiser Puglia, for Yokohama, at 9:15 a. m.
Stmr. Noe, Pederson, for Kukuhaele, at 9:30 a. m.
Stmr. Maui, Bennett, for Mahukoua, Pauhau, Kukaia, Okaia, Laupahoehoe and Papeaia, at 5 p. m.

Thursday, Feb. 25.

S. S. Argyle, Gilboy, for San Francisco, at 4:30 p. m.
Stmr. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai, Maui, and Lualaba ports at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, for Kanae, at 11 a. m.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Koloa ports, at 8 a. m.
Am. bkt. S. N. Castle, Nilson, for San Francisco, at 12:15 p. m.
Am. bkt. Irmgard, Schmidt, for San Francisco, at 1:15 p. m.
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kaula ports, at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

From Kau, Kona and Maui ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, Feb. 23.—From Kau: Mrs. J. P. Lane and two sons. From Kona: Geo. Clarke, Jr., Miss M. Gaspar, W. W. Bruner, C. W. Ashford. From Maui: T. B. Lyons, Miss Lani Anin, Chas. Gay, F. J. Cross, C. L. de Cew, W. White, Mrs. W. Hennin, Miss Hennin, Pang Loy and 50 deck.

From Kaula ports per stmr. Kaula, Feb. 24.—Geo. Fairchild, J. M. Spalding, E. O. Omsted, Pah On, C. F. Schermerhorn, K. Sagami, W. C. Seaberg, and 52 deck.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinah, Feb. 23.—Mrs. M. Schrader, Mrs. W. Barry, W. G. Walker, W. Elliot, Mr. Hennecke, G. Mackintosh and wife, Rev. P. K. Woo, Rev. G. L. Pearson, D. P. Murdoch and wife, I. Wazaki, L. Ahoon, Lieut. J. R. Slattery, Capt. A. P. Niblack, Mrs. Siemsen, H. Redneke, V. Hurd, Rev. S. W. Kekuewa, Rev. S. L. Desha, E. P. Low and wife, C. H. Ramsay, A. Ainslee, Edgar M. Brown, Wm. J. Landers and wife, Chas. Cowan, Geo. Gill, H. Kendall, Jas. Cornwell, wife and child, A. A. B. H. B. Sinclair, A. M. Barber, C. W. Kellogg and wife, Fritz Wilhelm, P. O'Brien, K. E. Morgan and wife, T. T. McHenry, Dr. J. T. McDonald, Miss K. Judd, Mrs. Emily Judd, Mrs. C. L. Wight, Miss L. Notley, Mrs. N. E. Tracy.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, Feb. 23.—L. M. Vettesen, J. Spencer, W. K. Harnden, C. Gerner, Mrs. C. Reinhardt, Mrs. T. E. Ayers, Mrs. Maria Tetzlaff and child, Mrs. Soika Noa and 2 children, Jas. C. Crane, E. K. Duvauchelle.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, for Kaula ports, Feb. 23.—C. F. Herrick, E. C. Brown, Mrs. W. H. Rice, J. W. Fennell, F. S. M. Yee Sheong, Y. Adachi, S. Tanaka, K. Odo, F. J. Heger, G. Turnbull, P. M. Swamy, J. Nevin, L. Tobner, M. C. O'Mara, and fourteen deck.

Per stmr. Lehua, February 25, for Pukoo: J. F. Brown and wife.

THE OLD RELIABLE



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

AMERICAN TONNAGE IS INSUFFICIENT

Storms prevent communication with the Governor by wireless telegraph. At a meeting of the planting and shipping interests it was the unanimous opinion that: "Since the application of the shipping laws to Hawaii we pay American ships running to Atlantic ports one dollar and fifty cents per ton more than the same vessels can earn in any other trade."

"After employing all the American tonnage available we still have an excess of upwards of one hundred thousand tons that we are forced to ship overland at an additional cost of five dollars per ton. The total supply of American tonnage is insufficient to carry Hawaii's products. If the supply is to be divided with the Philippines it will work a great hardship on both the Philippines and Hawaii."

"San Francisco being a short trip, sufficient small American vessels for that trade are available."

"Rates paid are about the same as before the coastwise laws were applied."

ANDREWS,
Attorney General.

Following was the message from the Secretary of War:

"Will you kindly confer with the leading sugar planters and shippers of Honolulu and advise me what, if any, increase in the freight rate has been imposed on the Islands by the application of the coastwise trading laws to traffic between Honolulu and San Francisco and Honolulu and New York."

"TAFT."

The steamer Kaula arrived from Kaula ports yesterday morning at 5:15 o'clock with 3535 bags K. S. M. sugar and 40 packages sundries.

Purser Kaue reports as follows: "We had a rough trip going down but on our way back we had moderate seas with fresh trades."

Shipping Notes.

The extension of Sorenson's wharf is rapidly approaching completion. It is now on a line with the old Fishmarket wharf and the new Inter-Island wharf, and the planking is being laid.

The following sugar is reported at Kaula ports ready for shipment: K. S. M., 78 bags; V. K., 1390; Mak., 8050; G. & R., 500; McB., 20,867; K. P., 800; L. P., 1790; H. M., 3375; G. F., 130; and K. S. Co., 3500; making a total of 40,330 bags.

The Pacific Mail liner Siberia left Yokohama yesterday for Honolulu, en route to San Francisco. Kaneko and K. Takahashi, vice president of the Bank of Japan, who are being sent to the United States on a mission of importance to Japan.

The bark Alden Besse is to be repaired here according to the recommendations of the board of survey, and she will then proceed to San Francisco. Orders have just been received by the captain to do the work here. The question of insurance has been settled with the Underwriters and she can now go into commission again. She will carry a sugar cargo to the coast.

An eel found in Hawaiian waters has been named the gymnotorax Berniti, in honor of Fish Inspector Louis Berniti, superintendent of the Fishmarket. In a recent bulletin of the U. S. Fish Commission there are two plates showing the species with the technical name attached. The Berniti eel is gray in color. This species was discovered by Mr. Berniti and sent to the Fish Commission.

FAMILY HEIRLOOM FOUND BY RENEAR

Detective Dan Renear has recovered from a Portuguese family a fine old heirloom belonging to Godfrey Rhodes which was stolen and disposed of by Asa, the king of thieves, now in jail.

The heirloom is an ivory hand clasp, a bar, either end of which projects beyond the hand, both supplied with wax seals on top. On one end the words "Trust Me" appear. The wrist is supplied with a beautiful crest cut in a precious stone. Upon the little finger is a gold band ring surmounted by a small stone.

The seal is said to be more than a century old and was presented to Mr. Rhodes by a prominent banker of London.

Mrs. Mason-Lodge (waking suddenly) —"Is that you, Henry? What time is it?" Mr. Mason-Lodge (comfortingly) —"Sh. dear! 'S much earlier 'n us'ly is at this time, I 's sure you."—Judge.

"The reason I can't get along with my wife is that she wants to submit all our differences to arbitration." "To arbitration?" "Yes. She always wants to refer disputes to her mother."—Ex.

SYMPATHY ON JAPAN'S SIDE

The Yamato Shimbun says: "The Russian-Japanese war is a red hot theme of talk up at my place," said a Honolulu resident a day or so ago to a Yamato representative. "I live in a boarding house not a great distance from the residences of Judge Dole and Sam Parker, and the house is patronized by people above the ordinary in intelligence. I want to say that there are fewer better ways of gauging the trend of sentiment on public questions than at the table of a boarding house, where gather men of various nationalities. Up at my place there are a number of English subjects, several Scotchmen, some Germans, and the rest native 'Americans.' The line of talk of the present war should be gratifying to the Japanese, who thus far have all the best of it, for the sympathy of all hands around that boarding house table is with them. It is quite interesting to hear the speculations ventured and predictions made as to what each man's native country would do under certain conditions. The house is a unit, however, in its desire to see Japan walloping the Russian bear and walloping him good and hard. The determined, daring, fearless and patriotic fighting qualities of the Japanese warriors are admitted by the English, Scotch and German contingent around the table where I feed, and these men are all pretty confident that Russia will not be a match for the tigerish front the little Japs will show both on land and sea.

"The general impression appears to favor the success of the Japanese arms and the future increased importance of Japan as a world power. Of course, it need not be added that the straight Americans up at my house are in full accord with the others in this sympathy for Japan and desire to see Russia 'licked.' I have yet to hear one single voice raised in favor of Russia. I am one of the Americans alluded to, and my cry is first, last and all the time in the present scrap, 'Banzai!'"

Accepts the Lease.

The Board of Health has decided to accept the offer of the Bishop Estate for Kailhi Camp land. President Cooper called upon Land Agent P. S. Dodge of the Bishop Estate yesterday and was convinced that the rent asked for the land was not exorbitant. The land now occupied by the Kailhi camp which the Home Rule colony was compelled to leave some time ago will be given up by the Public Works Department and no further attempt will be made to accommodate the former residents of Supt. Boyd.

"Dr. Cooper called today and agreed to accept the offer of the Bishop Estate," said P. S. Dodge, the land agent, yesterday. "He was convinced that our demands were perfectly reasonable. The rent asked of the Government is twenty per cent lower than was asked of other parties who wanted the land and is less also than other land rents for in the same vicinity. In addition we give water rights free, which under the government's own charges are worth \$100. The rental asked is less than six per cent on the valuation placed upon the land by the assessor and is considerably less than the rentals paid by the tenants in the immediate neighborhood. A reduction was made for the government 'from the fixed rate asked for the land in the vicinity. When Dr. Cooper was informed of these things, he accepted the conditions of the lease without question."

VARIOUS IDEAS ON SABBATH KEEPING

Mr. P. C. Jones gave an address last evening in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. on "The Uses and Abuses of the Sabbath" before a good-sized audience.

Mr. Jones said that he was brought up to observe the Sabbath strictly and he has tried all his life to keep the Sabbath sacred in avoiding work not only for himself but for his servants and even for his animals.

Geo. Castle said that he had also been brought up with Puritanic ideas and while he believed in keeping the Sabbath sacred he did not wish to make rules for others, as circumstances had much to do with some people in keeping the Sabbath.

T. B. Robinson believed that every Christian should work for the strict observance of the Sabbath. He did not believe in any work which taught boys the principle of earning money on Sunday.

Captain Bray did not believe in extremes, nor in laying down a standard for others. He instanced the Pharisees laying down a standard for Christ. Mr. Tosh thought that nations which observed the Sabbath strictly made the most progress and that working men were truer to their employers who observed the Sabbath.

Messrs. Day and Webb were in favor of closing public works and conveniences on Sunday. Mr. Day spoke of the loose manner in which the Latin races observed the Sabbath.

Mr. Martin believed in working on Sunday but he wanted the work to be in helping others.

Mr. Behrens thought the laws of God were binding, but he did not believe in man selecting a day and dictating to others when and how people should act.

Mr. Toelner thought that men could often get the most rest by having recreation.

Mr. Brown did not believe in doing anything on Sunday which did not have a good result. He did not object to innocent amusements for children, but he believed in restricting people's conduct on the Sabbath. He thought a Parisian Sunday would not be good for America.

Mr. Bigelow wished to see every day kept so sacred that the formality of the Sabbath would disappear.

W. Templeton believed in following Christ's idea of doing good on the Sabbath.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Jones for his address.

AS TO HOME PATRONAGE

Governor Carter Goes Half Way.

Immediately after the Governor's conference with the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association at the Executive Chamber yesterday morning, the Builders and Traders' Exchange had their innings with the Governor on the "home patronage" question.

The secretary, J. D. Avery, personally presented the letter on the proposition which he had been previously directed to prepare by vote of the Exchange as indicated in these columns yesterday. The letter appears below.

After reading the letter, Governor Carter remarked that it would be impossible to limit the call for bids on work on Oahu to ten days owing to the fact that Hilo people desired to bid on certain government contracts all over the Territory, including Oahu.

He said, however, that he fully sympathized with the idea of giving the taxpayers of the Territory every legitimate preference, but that the Exchange and the business community represented by them doubtless did not expect him to do anything unreasonable. Furthermore, there were certain instances in which the government's patronage to local contractors and supply men, as they might combine and the taxpayers would not want him to allow \$75,000 to be paid for a job which could be obtained for \$50,000, merely to keep the work at home.

Mr. Avery assured the Governor that while the Exchange asked that some rule such as the one suggested be made, it did not anticipate that there never would be an exceptional instance in which the government would be justified in making its purchases or awarding its contracts to non-residents.

But, as to the combination idea, that was far from possible under existing conditions, even if such a thing were to be attempted. And there was not the slightest indication of any desire, even, to attempt such a combination.

The Governor stated that the last Legislature had removed from the executive department any option as to whom should be allowed to bid on government work and he thought the amendment to the law had been made under influence of members of the Builders & Traders' Exchange. This the secretary of the Exchange claimed was an error, saying that the interests of the Exchange lay in the opposite direction if anything.

With a promise from the Governor to take the matter up with the heads of some of his departments, and renewed assurances that he would do all he reasonably could to assist the "home patronage" campaign, the conference ended.

The following is the letter which the Builders & Traders' Exchange at its last meeting instructed the Secretary to draw up and, upon approval thereof by the president, to present to the Governor:

Honolulu, H. T., Feb. 24, 1904.
Honorable George R. Carter, Governor, Territory of Hawaii, City.

Sir: By direction of the Builders & Traders' Exchange I have the honor to respectfully call your attention to the subject matter of the communication from this Exchange dated Dec. 2, 1903, and presented to you through a committee consisting of Messrs. W. W. Harris (Lewers & Cooke, Ltd.), L. E. Finkham (Concrete Construction Co., Ltd.), Wm. W. Hall (E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.), A. Harrison (A. Harrison Mill Co., Ltd.), Geo. Rodiek (H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.), G. F. Bush (Honolulu Iron Works Co.), and J. H. Craig (General Contractor).

We have the honor to further represent to you through this organization that the business and tax paying community of this city feels keenly on the question of taxpayers' money going to non-resident supply houses and contractors who do not contribute to the support of the Government of Hawaii.

The sentiment is very strong that every dollar of the Territorial funds that can be kept in Hawaii is needed during the present condition of business.

Merchants with enormous stocks and contractors with expensive plants must make a living for themselves and interest on their invested capital. A material reduction of these stocks means both loss of revenue to Hawaii by way of taxes and some inconvenience to the consuming public. But for the varied and expensive stocks carried by Honolulu merchants the purchasing public would be largely dependent upon the mainland for their everyday supplies.

We submit every legitimate government support is due the actual resident taxpayer.

By vote of the Builders & Traders' Exchange of Honolulu, Hawaii, I am directed to advise you that it is the sense of this Exchange representing the material supply houses and contractors of this city that tenders on Territorial government work for the Island of Oahu, should be called not longer than ten days prior to opening the same and not longer than twenty days on work for the other Islands, and to respectfully request that you issue the proper directions to department heads affected thereby.

Thanking you for your expressions of appreciation for and sympathy with these sentiments as presented to you by our Committee on Dec. 2nd last, I have the honor to remain,

Yours respectfully,

J. D. AVERY,
Secretary.

TERRITORIAL FINANCES

The Governor and Business Men Confer.

According to the arrangement announced in that day's Advertiser, the Governor held a conference at the executive chamber yesterday morning with the following named business men, Treasurer A. N. Kepoikai and Auditor J. H. Fisher taking part:

F. J. Lowrey and Jas. F. Morgan, representing the Chamber of Commerce; Geo. W. Smith, Robert Catton and Jas. Wakefield, the Merchants' Association; E. I. Spalding, the bank of Claus Sprickels & Co.; C. H. Cooke, the Bank of Hawaii, and M. P. Robinson, the First National Bank.

Treasury statements were laid before the meeting and, having obtained the views of the business men, Governor Carter decided to call another conference later at which fuller statements will be presented and the Government's line of action in Territorial financing more particularly defined than was practicable on this occasion.

Mr. Spalding having referred to the situation as being "serious," and the Governor asking him to explain the word, went on to speak of a depression of business which was aggravated by doubts respecting certain Government securities. He thought the administration ought to cease referring the responsibility to the Legislature, while it straightened out certain matters within executive control. Reference was made to the borrowing of money on Treasury notes, of which the legality was not assured. The only reliance of the banks was in the good faith and ability of the Treasurer to take the notes up when due. To this was now added the dubious position of Treasury warrants under appropriations of last Legislature. At a meeting of bankers it had been decided to cash no warrants, until that question was judicially decided, excepting those for salaries the payment of which the Treasurer had assured. Another desideratum was a complete statement of the financial obligations and resources of the Government.

Auditor Fisher, at the reference just made, tendered an immediate statement that \$4,600,000 was appropriated against \$3,600,000 of probable revenue, making the problem one of saving a million dollars in expenditures.

Governor Carter spoke of the policy of economy he was endeavoring to carry out, saying if it was in his power the Territory would owe less the first of next year than it did the first of this year. Messrs. Catton and Smith gave their views, which were similar to those of Mr. Spalding, as to settling the legality of Treasury paper, and Mr. Kepoikai suggested the borrowing of \$150,000 to meet the salaries and payrolls for the current month, adding that Treasury notes could not be issued until April nor paid until November.

The Governor then proceeded to explain that the bringing of a test case was delayed while he was absent on account of his inability to communicate by wireless telegraph with Attorney General Andrews when the latter had asked for instructions. There was no question in his mind about the legality of warrants for "necessary expenses" of the Government, but the difficulty came in construing the meaning of the Organic Act's authorization of necessary expenses with reference to particular appropriations.

Mr. Smith having observed that there was so much delay in bringing a test case it was a natural inference that one was not desired, the Governor replied that it was not a natural inference but an inference drawn.

The Governor introduced the matter of his personal relations with the Treasurer, assuring the meeting that such were of an amiable nature, but he added that the public would condemn him if he trusted a man who had once broken his word to him.

Mr. Spalding was supported by Mr. Robinson in saying that, though the banks may have been mistaken as to certain of the warrants, until the atmosphere was cleared of haziness the banks had decided to take none of the warrants.

Mr. Lowrey asked if an extra session of the Legislature would be the alternative of an adverse judicial decision on appropriations.

Governor Carter assured him it would be even so, with an interval of chaos to boot. Then, when Mr. Spalding asked him how the passage of the County Act would affect Territorial finances, the Governor said it would make matters worse. Under the County Act the Territory had an income of \$25,000 a month against expenses of \$140,000, while under the existing status the income was \$200,000 and the expenses \$225,000.

The Advertiser strategist to the contrary notwithstanding, Rear Admiral Chadwick in his review of naval equipment in the Orient, gives Japan seven battleships.—Bulletin.

The official list of Japanese battleships as republished from the London Illustrated News in the Advertiser of Feb. 12, gives the number as six. Horace Windham, whose expert article was copied into the Advertiser of Feb. 10, makes six the figure. Rear Admiral Chadwick made the mistake of rating the captured Chinese battleship Chen Yuen as an effective vessel of her original class. She is now rated as a second class armored coast defense vessel.

Yours respectfully,
J. D. AVERY,
Secretary.

FORECLOSURES

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

A. B. LOEBENSTEIN.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated September 6th, 1897, made by A. B. Loebenstein, Trustee, of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands, mortgagor, to W. O. Smith, Trustee, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, mortgagee, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 171, pages 237, 238 and 239, and which said mortgage was assigned and transferred by said W. O. Smith, Trustee, to A. S. Wilcox, assignee of the mortgage, by assignment dated September 6th, 1897, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 171, page 307, the said A. S. Wilcox, assignee of the mortgage, intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit, the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the Court House in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, at 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the 24th day of March, 1904, by L. E. Ray, auctioneer.

The property covered by said mortgage consists of all that certain piece, parcel or lot of land situate in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands, generally called Reeds Island, being a parcel of land surrounded by parts of the Waikuku River, and being a portion of the Ahupuaa of Pihonua, called "Kolokiki," and containing an area of 26 acres or less.

Together with all the rights, easements and appurtenances thereto belonging and the improvements that may be thereon.

Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin; deeds at the expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to W. O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu, or I. E. Ray, Hilo, Hawaii.

A. S. WILCOX,
Mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, February 25, 1904.
2567—td.

ANDREWS WOULD QUIT

Will Retire as Soon as Garbage Service is Taken Over.

Sheriff Andrews of Hawaii has notified High Sheriff Brown of his desire to resign his office and accept a private position. The sheriff is reported to have tired of the constant complaints and bickerings of the people of Hilo and to have made up his mind some time ago to retire. When the county government change was made on the first of the year Andrews was offered a very good private position and only took over the sheriff's office a second time at the earnest desire of the High Sheriff. As soon as the people of Hilo arrange for some way of taking over the garbage service Andrews will retire, and it is said that the Board of Health is now arranging to take over the bureau.

"Andrews has been desirous of resigning for some time," said High Sheriff Brown yesterday. "When Keoluani was elected county sheriff, Andrews was offered a very good private position which he had decided to accept, when he was compelled to take over his old office again. He is anxious to retire now and will do so as soon as he can find some means of disposing of the garbage service in Hilo. Mr. Andrews invested a considerable amount of money in the enterprise and does not want to lose it. The prisoners are being used in taking care of the garbage and Andrews when he went out of office on the first of the year arranged for the Supervisors to take it over. I understand now that the Board of Health is trying to make arrangements to take over the department and that case Mr. Andrews will probably insist on having his resignation accepted."

"Paul Jarret has been offered the position of sheriff but has declined. He has already arranged to go to Maui to take charge of the Raymond ranch and does not want to give it up. Nothing has been done about the appointment of a deputy sheriff for Hilo. Andrews was an honest, conscientious officer and it will be a great loss to the department when he leaves. He has been doing good work on Hawaii, which is a difficult island to handle, and whatever the people of Hilo may say he is a good officer. It will be difficult to find a man to replace him."

New History of Hawaii.

Mr. A. T. Taylor, representing the Lewis Publishing Co., of New York, is in the city arranging to have a history of Hawaii written and issued as an edition de luxe to be sold by subscription. His house has been in that business for thirty years and lately got out a sumptuous history of Rhode Island.

Dirty End is Usual.

Judge Dole has ruled that Editor Smith has committed no contempt of court and Lawyer Davis will doubtless chalk this down as another instance of inveterate persecution on the part of Judge Perry. Poor Davis is for ever taking hold of the dirty end of the stick.—Star.